

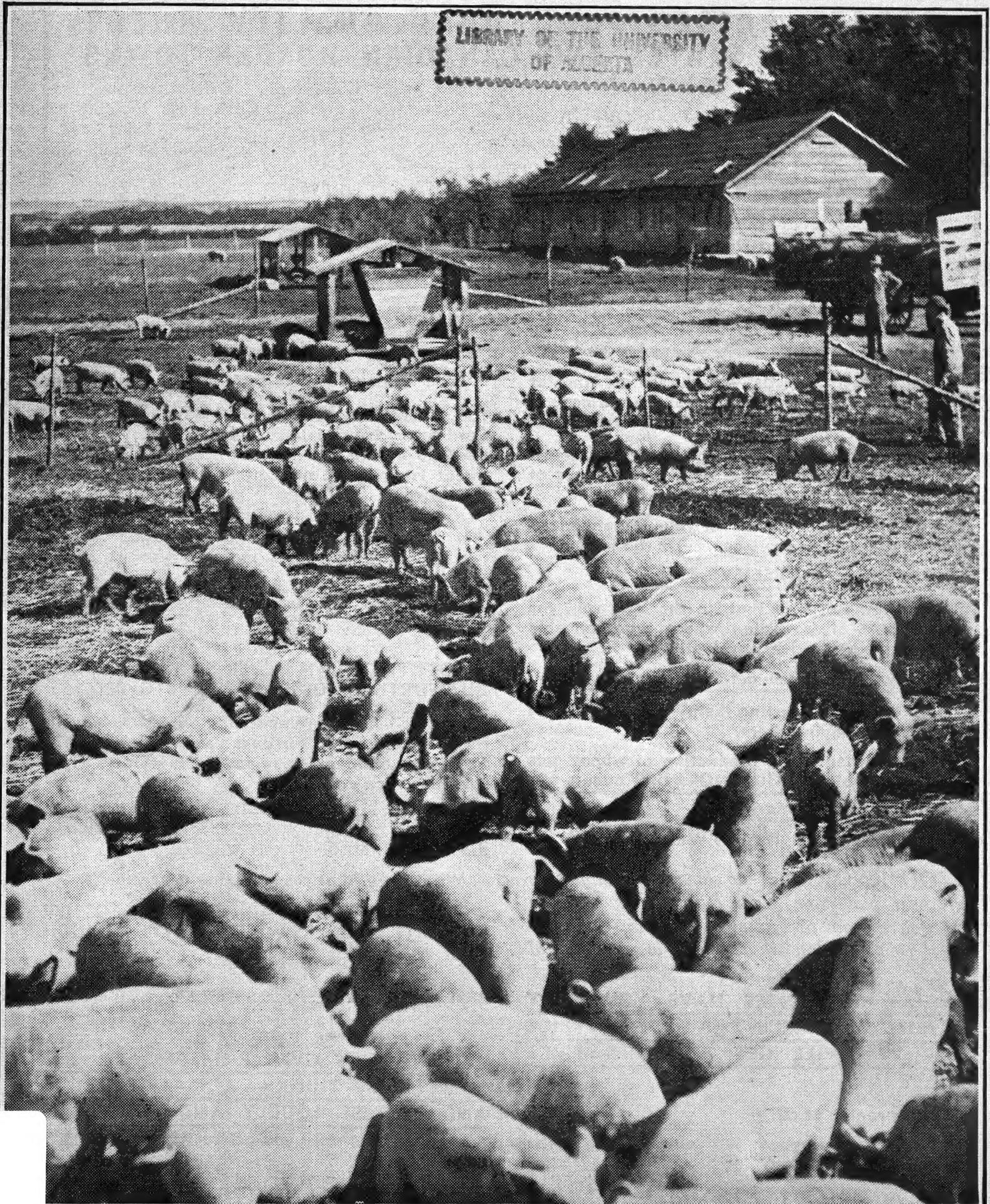
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Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XLII
NUMBER 7

CALGARY, ALBERTA
JULY, 1946



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1946

BACON FOR THE TABLES OF BRITAIN

Mr. Prairie Farmer

Are these enormous price differences

FAIR to You?

STREET PRICES FOR EQUAL QUALITY WHEAT AT UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN BORDER TOWNS

NECHE, NORTH DAKOTA	-----
GRETNA, MANITOBA	-----
PORTAL, NORTH DAKOTA	-----
NORTH PORTAL, SASK.	-----
WHITETAIL, MONTANA	-----
BIG BEAVER, SASK.	-----
SWEET GRASS, MONTANA	-----
COUTTS, ALBERTA	-----

Canadian Funds	Difference or Cash Loss to You
1.91 $\frac{3}{8}$.81 $\frac{3}{8}$
1.10	{ .81 $\frac{3}{8}$
1.87 $\frac{5}{8}$.80 $\frac{1}{8}$
1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ .80 $\frac{1}{8}$
1.81 $\frac{1}{4}$.75 $\frac{1}{2}$
1.05 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ .75 $\frac{1}{2}$
1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$.72 $\frac{1}{2}$
1.05	{ .72 $\frac{1}{2}$

Think of the hundreds — perhaps thousands of dollars you will lose by this difference in prices . . . **AS LONG AS THE PRESENT PRICES CONTINUE.**

Do you believe that your Participation Certificate can make up for more than a small part of the tremendous loss you are suffering?

You have been told that for your present sacrifice you will receive some benefit in the future.

HOW CAN YOU BELIEVE THAT?

You know full well that, in the long run, the greater part of Canadian wheat must be sold abroad at competitive world prices.

SO why shouldn't you get the higher prices now?

U.S. farmers are getting them — and importing countries are paying them.

BUT — when world production of wheat gets back to normal — YOU KNOW that buyers will buy in the cheapest market.

WOULDN'T YOU, IF YOU WERE THE BUYER?

YOU KNOW that no housewife anywhere will ever pay more for a loaf of bread one or two years from now, merely because Canadian wheat growers today are accepting less than world prices.

WHAT GUARANTEE HAVE YOU THAT BECAUSE YOU ACCEPT A LOWER PRICE NOW, YOU WILL GET A HIGHER PRICE LATER?

No guarantee at all.

And don't let anybody tell you anything to the contrary. It isn't true.

Even British importers think you should now be getting higher prices. Here's what Broomhall's Corn Trade News said recently in referring to the need to secure the largest possible amount of wheat from the Canadian West to relieve food shortage:

"The hope must be that growers in the Canadian West will respond to the urgency of the need, BUT WE WOULD FEEL HAPPIER IF THEY WERE OFFERED A PRICE MORE NEARLY APPROACHING THE AMERICAN PARITY."

"It is asking a lot of the Canadian grower to scrape his bins for wheat and, at the same time, accept 55 to 60 cents a bushel less than his brother farmer on the other side of the border. This is one of the anomalies of control."

A LOST PRICE CAN NEVER BE REGAINED . . . BUT FURTHER LOSSES CAN BE STOPPED.

The British government has agreed to pay its own farmers \$2.00 for next year's crop; and the French government is now paying its farmers \$1.78 for this year's crop.

Yet a Canadian delegation in London recently claimed—as reported by the Canadian Press,—that **YOU WILL BE SATISFIED WITH A MAXIMUM PRICE OF \$1.25 FOR YOUR WHEAT, BASIS NO. 1 NORTHERN, FORT WILLIAM.**

What if world prices go higher next year?

Will you be satisfied with \$1.25, when OTHER NATIONS' FARMERS WILL BE GETTING MUCH HIGHER PRICES?

Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are strongly in favour of a healthy FLOOR price for wheat, but they firmly believe that prairie farmers should get prices equal to those received by other nations' farmers.

THINK THIS OVER Prairie Farmers. DO MORE THAN THINK — ACT — PROTEST — AND PROTEST LOUDLY AND LONG to the powers that be, until you get justice and equality of prices.

THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Check fresh swelling promptly to help prevent permanent injury

When used as soon as swelling is noticed, often Absorbine lets you keep horse at work. Absorbine, a time-tested remedy, brings fast relief to the injury. It speeds the blood flow to the swelling to help carry off the congestion. Usually it relieves lameness and swelling in a few hours!

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congeitative troubles. It won't blister or remove hair. A stand-by for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. It costs only \$2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times! At all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal

Keep horse at work with **ABSORBINE**



FREE-FOR PAINS OF ARTHRITIS

Try "Rosse Tabs" at our risk, for pains of ARTHRITIS, NEURITIS, RHEUMATISM. Send no money — just send name and address, and we will rush you a full-size package. If after using 24 Tabs you are not amazed at the relief from pain, return the package to us—and it costs you nothing. Write today.

ROSSE PRODUCTS CO.

Dept. 19, 2708 Farwell Ave., Chicago 45, Ill.
Shipped from Canadian Office, duty free.



Highlights Of The Budget

MAJOR points of the budget presented by Finance Minister Ilsley on June 27 included the following:

Farmers and fishermen to be allowed to pay tax on the basis of their average income over a three-year period.

Patronage dividends of co-operatives and similar payments allowed as tax deduction.

Co-operatives starting business after December 31, 1946, given three-year tax exemption. Tax exemption to credit unions continued.

"Substantial" personal income tax reductions announced but none effective until Jan. 1, 1947.

Exemptions on personal income tax for single persons raised from \$660 to \$750 — effective Jan. 1, 1947.

Exemptions on personal income tax for married persons raised from \$1,200 to \$1,500 — effective Jan. 1, 1947.

Present tax credits allowed in personal income tax for dependents to be replaced by deductions from income — effective Jan. 1, 1947.

Straight deduction from income for personal income tax purposes to be allowed for each dependent over 16 — effective Jan. 1, 1947.

Corporation tax cut from 40 to 30 per cent.

Mutual fire, casualty and automobile insurance companies subject to tax with dividends deductible.

All children to be classed as family allowance recipients for personal income tax purposes — effective Jan. 1, 1947.

Federal succession duty rates doubled with provincial taxes allowable as a deduction.

Excess profits tax removed from partnerships and sole proprietorships.

Excess profits tax reduced on income above 116 2/3 per cent of standard profits.

Flat reduction of \$100 to be allowed from income for personal income tax purposes for each child eligible to receive family allowances — effective Jan. 1, 1947.

Taxation of husband and working wife placed on more equitable basis.

Board of tax appeals to be established to hear appeals from income tax assessments for 1946 and succeeding years.



Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Canada's Governor General, who will open the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, July 8.

The big Calgary Show this year, July 8 to 13, is expected to be one of the best on record. Large numbers of wild cattle and "brons" have been purchased, and cowboys from all over the continent will be competing for stampede honors. The midway attractions are said to be more and better than ever, and heavy entries of livestock for the exhibition classes are reported.

200 More Army Trucks For Alberta Farmers

An allotment of 200 used army trucks will soon be available to Alberta farmers. The trucks range from 1940 to 1943 models, with corresponding ranges in price as follows: 15 cwt., \$344 to \$497; 30 cwt., \$478 to \$692; Ford, 60 cwt., \$616 to \$890; Chevrolet, 60 cwt., \$638 to \$907; heavy utility passenger truck (three ton), \$412 to \$595.

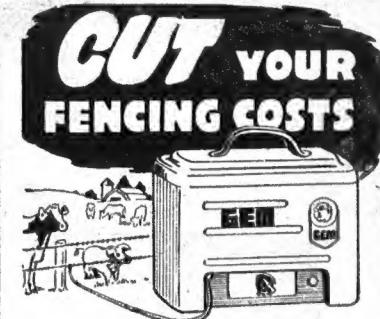
Distribution will be handled by Alberta Federation of Agriculture and provincial government representatives.

"Bright Star" Wins Honors at Nanton

Bright Star, owned by J. A. Puckett, Calgary, added to his laurels by winning the championship at the Nanton Palomino show, June 19-20. There was keen competition in well-filled classes and a large crowd witnessed the judging and the stampede events. Allie Streeter of Stavely showed the best stock horse and W. A. Crawford-Frost had the winning entries in the family riding class. A Palomino stallion consigned by Ed. Burton of Claresholm sold for \$575, while a Palomino gelding brought \$300. About 60 saddle horses sold at good prices.

FINAL payment on deliveries of 293,375,116 bushels of wheat to the Wheat Board in the 1943-44 crop year would total \$36 million, announced Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, minister of trade and commerce, in the House of Commons on June 11. This is an average of approximately 12 cents per bushel.

Alberta's share of the \$36 million was estimated at about \$11 million.



Save costly fencing. One or two wires with the GEM Electric Fencer will keep your stock safely fenced where you wish. Low in cost, economical in use, easily installed or removed and extra dependable. Dealers from coast to coast. Write for particulars.



Rupture Troubles Ended

Thousands healed by our advanced method. No leg straps, no elastic, no plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo pad. Different from all others. Endorsed by doctors, mechanics, clerks, everywhere. Very light. INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED. Write for information and trial offer.

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EATON'S



Canadian Nickel



brings you Coffee for breakfast

CANADA produces no coffee. Brazil produces no Nickel. But Canadians like coffee for breakfast. Brazil, on the eve of great industrial expansion, is going to need more and more Nickel. So Canada imports Brazilian coffee. Brazil, it is hoped, will import increasing quantities of manufactured goods containing Canadian Nickel. Each product will help to pay for the other.

Canada cannot keep on importing from other lands unless Canadian goods are exported.

Less than three per cent of the Nickel produced in Canada is consumed in Canada. So we must continue to export Canadian Nickel if we are to continue to employ thousands of Canadians in the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries, and other thousands who produce the lumber, power, steel, machinery and supplies used by the Canadian Nickel industry.

By constantly expanding the use of Nickel at home and abroad, the Canadian Nickel industry brings additional benefits to Canada and Canadians.



"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.



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No. 7

MOUNTAIN-FED rivers and creeks have been flowing high this spring, too high for the good of the prairie country they traverse. A great volume of precious water has run off to the sea which might have been utilized in irrigating much needed crops in dry land sections of the plains.

Two reasons are apparent for this continued waste. First is the quibbling between governments over responsibility for the long overdue development of irrigation projects. Second is the lack of fire-prevention measures and the consequent tremendous loss of snow-protecting forest cover on the east slope of the Rockies. Forest conservation is directly linked with water conservation and too much timber already has been removed in unsupervised lumbering operations. Dry summer and fall months will bring their recurrent threat of fire damage in the mountains and the foothills. Increased vigilance by provincial officials and employees in preventing fire loss is necessary if headwater flow of present and potential irrigation streams is to be safeguarded.

* *

No peace can survive in a hungry world. The producer of foods is still in the front line. This has been the theme of weekly newspapers across Canada which, during the week of June 17, raised their collective and effectual voice in a "Salute to Agriculture". The salute takes the form of a tribute and an appeal. Tribute to the farm parents who gave up more than 400,000 sons and daughters to the armed services and to industry. Tribute to the hard-worked, hard-pressed older farm people who have actually increased production by more than 40 per cent. Tribute to the selfless and indomitable courage with which they rallied to the Allied call for food.

Every valiant effort is accompanied by sacrifice. Canadian farmers have not come through this period unscathed. Apart from reducing the debts which they piled up in the lean years, they have not materially improved their position. In wartime they concentrated on production, they neglected maintenance of their farms and homes, they wore out machinery that could not be replaced, they toiled with inadequate farm labor and they accepted price controls on their products which

Editorial

would have boomed in a seller's market.

Reviewing their wartime achievements in the field of production, they still cannot rest. Their needs cost more, they pay an inequitable income tax and they are inevitably caught in the soaring spiral of inflation reflecting labor and industrial disputes.

Much of the world still cries out for food. Canadian wheat, bacon, eggs and beef can supply many a meagre table and save many a life, and the growers of these products will not relax their efforts until their contribution has done as much as it can do to win the peace.

* *

JULY 21-27 has been designated as "Farm Safety Week" when an educational campaign will be directed toward reducing the appalling loss of life, property, time and money which occurs in this province, as elsewhere, as the result of accidents — most of them preventable.

Farm work involves enough everyday hazards without increasing their number by carelessness. Much of the farmer's work is done with heavy machinery and tools and a lot of this equipment is now worn to the danger point. Much of his work is done under heavy seasonal pressure of time, and at consequent high speed. Last year in Alberta more than 15 farm residents were killed by tractors alone, and many others, including children, were disabled or maimed.

Farm animals, including the so-called quiet bull, are an ever-present source of danger and the barn with its trapdoors, ladders, lanterns, pitchforks and dark corners harbors possible injury in many forms. A few simple measures will eliminate most of these, and may easily save the barn.

The well and the farmhouse are not without their pitfalls. Worn platforms, porches and steps and unprotected cellarways and stairs all can cause broken bones or worse. Care of chimneys, stovepipes and lamps can prevent many a costly blaze — and don't ever start the kitchen fire with coal oil!

Check over the hazards on your farm. Spend a little time and a few dollars in removing or remedying the obvious hazards to life and limb. Observance of Farm Safety Week will be well worth while if it brings a few pointers which will serve to reduce the disastrous toll of accidents throughout the other 51 weeks.

* *

FAIRS are important showplaces for good livestock. This month, in many Western centres, thousands of people from all over the continent are viewing displays of some of the best livestock in the vicinity.

The fair affords an opportunity for the

breeder to display the finest products of his efforts, with valuable advertising effect, as well as to gauge the quality of his own livestock by comparison with other exhibitors' animals. Furthermore, good displays stimulate public interest in better breeding which is beneficial to the whole livestock industry.

Class "C", "B" or "A" fairs all have importance in these respects. Their primary function is to promote the livestock industry in their respective territories, though many prize-winning animals graduate up from small to larger fairs until they may even reach the big Toronto or Chicago shows.

Awards come easily at none of these fairs. The winner of any ribbon has carefully selected bloodlines and fed and groomed the best animals to perfection before exhibiting them. It takes character and enthusiasm to carry such a project through, and requires sportsmanship to accept defeat and go forward to the next season with hope of victory. Any breeder who carries on such work year after year can be assured that his efforts are appreciated by the public and that his ability to prove the superiority of his animals is impressing prospective buyers.

* *

MEMBERS of the influential Western Stock Growers Association are to be commended for action taken at their recent 50th annual convention in Calgary. By a large majority they rejected a resolution which asked for immediate removal of both ceiling and floor control of beef prices.

Officials stressed the fact that despite the wartime restrictions and handicaps under which the cattlemen had maintained and increased their production, their organization had recognized and complied with the government's price control program. True there has been some complaint over the closing of the U.S. market to Canadian beef cattle, but the growers know that the urgent need for beef, now as in wartime, is not south of the border but overseas, and at considerable financial sacrifice they are continuing to meet this need—and with a minimum of grumbling.

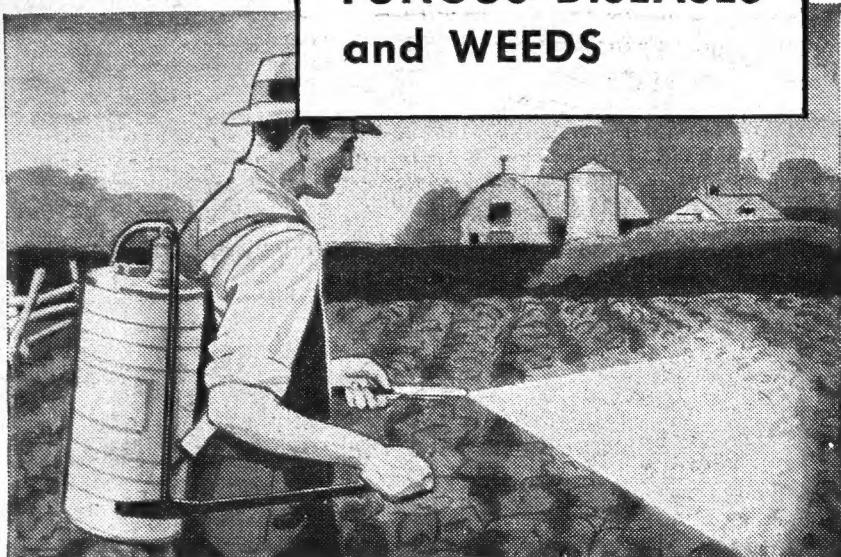
The British government in its adjudication of labor disputes appoints a tribunal made up of representatives of employees, of management and "of the public interest." The latter guard the welfare of the citizens who are innocent bystanders in the conflict but who generally pay the shot.

In too many fields, too many industries these days the very evident, if unspoken, motto is "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." There is something encouraging in an attitude which recognizes the needs and rights of other people.

Save Those Crops!

FROM

**INSECT PESTS
FUNGUS DISEASES
and WEEDS**



GREEN CROSS now brings you a revolutionary new line of modern pest control products.

Your costs in materials and labour for seeding, cultivating and fertilizing will largely be wasted if pests, disease and weeds destroy your crops.

First to bring you DDT "Green Cross" now offers a complete line of outstanding new pest control products for fruits, vegetables, field crops and flowers.

These "Green Cross" products include the very latest discoveries in entomology, plant pathology and chemical research including many new ingredients as spectacular in action as DDT itself but only just released from war priorities. Here are some of the Green Cross line:

- ⊕ Micronized* 50% DDT Powder Concentrate for Barn & Livestock Spray
- ⊕ Mulsoid (Micronized*) Wettable Sulphur
- ⊕ NNOR Rotenone Spray
- ⊕ Calcium Arsenate
- ⊕ Daylite* Dust
- ⊕ Basi-Cop* Dust
- ⊕ Basi-Cop*

and some twenty other "Green Cross" special and general products for the farm, orchard, greenhouse and garden.

"Green Cross" products are backed by the manufacturing and research facilities of the largest organization of its kind in Canada. Their quality and effectiveness is guaranteed for the purposes recommended. Look to "Green Cross" for modern pest control.

*Reg'd trademark

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FUNGICIDES & HERBICIDES**

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Research Reviewed at U.A. Feeders' Day

By D. A. McCANNEL

SOME 800 farmers, stockmen and young farm people by their attendance showed their interest in the annual Feeders' Day held this year for the 25th time on June 8 at the livestock farm of the University of Alberta. The event this year took on special significance on its 25th, "Silver" Anniversary and an attractive press bulletin outlined the research work carried on by the University's Department of Animal Science during the last quarter-century. Among those attending was a group of boys and girls spending Farm Young People's Week at the University.

Under review were the tests and studies carried on during 25 years in feeding and management problems. On many of these, bulletins are available with the object of producing better quality livestock at lower costs for greater profits and in general of keeping farmers abreast of modern developments in feeding, breeding, nutrition and management. Nearly 15,000 head of beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine have been employed in various experimental projects to determine the best methods of production by which Alberta farmers may meet world market demands for their products.

Investigations completed and underway deal with the role of minerals and vitamins in animal nutrition, the use of by-products and various classes of farm feeds in the economical growth of beef and dairy cattle and hogs, the influence of age and sex in finishing market cattle, wider use of grass, hay and cover crop in cattle feeding and the proper combination of elements for poultry nutrition.

Dean R. D. Sinclair of the faculty of agriculture at the University, reviewing experiments on self-feeding vs. hand feeding of bacon hogs, listed the conclusions that there was no significant difference in the average daily rate of gain produced under the two methods, that costs of gain in weight were slightly less for the hand-fed hogs, that self-feeding produced slightly greater thickness of shoulder fat.

Grain Fed Profitably

Basing calculations on a value of \$12.25 per cwt. for the pigs going into the experiment and an A grade carcass value of \$16.70 per cwt. (premium not included) at the time of slaughtering, charging feed supplements at then current prices and allowing a labor return of \$3 per pig, results of this test returned a price of 82 cents per bushel for oats and \$1.15 for barley, Dean Sinclair reported. Significant also was the value of a lengthy, bacon-type sire in the production of hogs acceptable for the established Wiltshire trade.

Prof. J. P. Sackville, head of the department of animal science, reviewing cattle feeding tests, stressed the importance for many parts of Alberta of finishing beef cattle as much as possible on pasture and cheaper, rougher farm-grown crops, thereby saving comparatively expensive grains. "Possibly the permanency of the beef industry in this country," he pointed out, "will be measured by the extent to which pasture, hay and by-products enter into the production of good eating beef."

Successful returns had been recorded, said Prof. Sackville, from an experiment over some years as to the value of the dual-purpose cow, par-

ticularly adapted to areas where specialized beef or dairy production was not thought practicable. Fourteen Red Poll and grade Shorthorn cows in the herd under test averaged a milk production of 7,374 pounds with a value of \$143.50, a return of \$80.54 over feed costs. In addition, each cow produced a cross-bred Hereford calf which at 16 months and an average weight of 780 lbs. sold for \$83.66. These calves had been carried through their first winter on a comparatively cheap ration of alfalfa and oat hay and a grain mixture of barley and oats, to be finished if possible on pasture and cover crop. Average returns in a year from milk and sale of the previous year's calf under these conditions thus was \$103.86 above feed costs, sufficient to indicate the importance of the dual-purpose cow where she fits into her particular type of farming.

DR. J. E. Bowstead outlined tests conducted with dairy cows to determine the value of feeding commercially produced urea, a product high in nitrogen, to replace linseed meal as a protein supplement. While this product has certain value, he pointed out, its unpalatability is a disadvantage which must be overcome by further experimental work. Urea as a feeding-stuff can now be produced in plants which in wartime turned out various types of explosives. Dr. Bowstead also reviewed experiments on the feeding of cobalt chloride to sheep flocks in which the ewes on non-leguminous rations developed poor appetite and anaemia. Supplying this element at the rate of four ounces per ton of salt was found to overcome the diet deficiency.

Dr. L. W. McElroy reported on experimental work on the feeding of vitamins in swine production. The feeding of vitamin-bearing oil has resulted in a slight but consistent increase in the rate of daily gains for hogs fed indoors, he concluded, and in the experiment under consideration oats had been marketed at 90 cents per bushel and barley at \$1.27 through the hogs under test.

Markets Promising

An encouraging outlook for the next few years was brought to the gathering of livestock men by J. G. Taggart, chairman of the Canadian Meat Board. Present overseas commitments for pork products promised good returns to producers at least through 1948 and extended contracts for Canadian beef in the British and European markets were now being considered, he indicated.

An interesting feature of the Feeders' Day program was a parade of the outstanding animals maintained on the University farm as part of its livestock breeding program. Attractive, too, was a barbecue luncheon served on the tree-shaded grounds around the farm buildings.

A bill to amend the Canada Dairy Act so that oleomargarine could be sold was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 43 to 30.

Livestock Food Products Help Sustain Human Morale, Keep Agriculture In Balance

By PROFESSOR J. P. SACKVILLE

Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta

THE tragic situation that exists at present in many parts of Europe and Asia where millions of people are in dire need of the simplest of food to hold body and soul together, where millions more will die of starvation during the next few months despite all that can be done in the way of sharing the diminishing world food supply, has focused attention on the importance of cereal grains in relation to human nutrition. It brings up again the claim of those who argue that it is a sacrifice and a waste to use grain for the purpose of producing animals and animal products. Those who hold this view point out that it takes considerably more than a pound of grain to make a pound of meat, butter and eggs, that more calories can be realized by utilizing grain directly as human food rather than converting it into more concentrated edible products.

Provided the only consideration in this important job of properly nourishing the multitudes spread over the earth's surface was that of filling stomachs and providing calories, the above argument is indisputable. It is true it requires approximately 1,000 pounds of grain to produce a hog carcass weighing around 150 pounds, but bacon and ham are much more satisfying from a nutritional point of view, to say nothing about other features.

This partaking of meals would be a drab affair if the food offered consisted entirely of a grain diet, devoid of steaks, roasts, milk, cream, eggs and poultry. Outside altogether of the degree to which one may relish food, there is something else—its nutritive value, its sustaining quality, that goes beyond sustaining life, that adds zest, buoyancy and well-being to living.

The importance of meat as a morale builder for the fighting men in the recent conflict was recognized. History has shown that stalwart, progressive, mentally alert races have been developed in those countries where the diet has included a fair share of the more substantial life sustaining foods, and in this connection meat has had a prominent place.

It is well recognized that the nutritive value of a number of the more essential food constituents such as proteins and fat are related to the sources from which they are derived. In other words, those of animal origin are considerably more valuable as body builders than those from cereals. Meat and other animal products are a rich source of certain essential minerals, especially iron and phosphorous, and the same may be said of certain of the so-called protective vitamins.

THREE is another aspect to this question that should not be overlooked. A considerable part of the feed used by farm animals is not fit for human consumption, estimated by some as high as 60 per cent. In this list are grass, hay, by-products of the milling, meat packing, sugar manufacturing and canning industries, all of which are converted into edible products of highest value. One outstanding example of this is the wide use of pasture on the marginal lands in the southeastern part of this province. Many tons of the highest quality beef and lamb are marketed each year from this section of Alberta and from feeds many of which are not suitable for any other purpose. A very substantial livestock finishing business has grown up based to a large extent on the by-

products available from the beet sugar and canning industries.

In addition to the role that livestock plays in helping to feed the people of the world, one could elaborate on its importance in the development of a sound, lasting agricultural economy. This has been set out in a unique statement that appears in a recent publication issued by the National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Texas, which reads as follows:

"Life comes from the soil. Civilization is founded on man's ability to use wisely a few inches of fertile depth. This soil is a loan from the ages; history will hold us accountable for the way in which we live upon the interest it yields, and add to the capital."

"While held in trust for future generations, the soil must maintain those who live today. For food, clothing and shelter, civilized man requires livestock, and cotton, grain and other cultivated crops, as well as the grass and forests that are nature's first line of defense against erosion. Good management combines these essentials — cultivated crops, pastures, woodland and livestock — to maintain life and the productiveness of the soil.

"Livestock are guardians of the land. They make grassland useful, and restore to the soil the life-giving elements used by growing plants."

YES, there is starvation in Europe. It is estimated that one hundred million people in these devastated countries are receiving an average of only 1,500 calories per day, the very minimum should approach 2,200 calories. By way of comparison, Canadian citizens are getting over 3,000 calories. So let us, by all means, gather together all the cereal grain available and get it to the starving people without further delay. In doing this, however, it should be emphasized that this is only an emergency measure. If these unfortunate people are to be restored to normal health, if they ever hope once more to take their place as citizens of a progressive nation, we must remember that other and more substantial and life-giving foods will again find a normal place in their every-day living. This, then, is the sound foundation upon which the future of the livestock industry

More EGGS Mean More PROFITS!



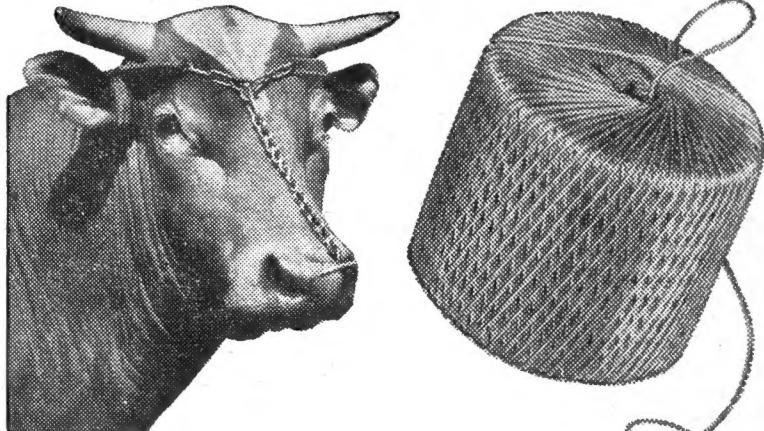
That is just good business talk . . . and it's good business to feed MIRACLE Laying Mash — because now, more than ever, more egg production is needed. Quality-tested MIRACLE Laying Mash is your answer to extra profits.



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**RELIABLE Maple Leaf
BRANTFORD
BINDER TWINE**

Growers Study Future of Cattle Industry



By FRED SALTVOOLD

THE "50th anniversary convention" of the Western Stock Growers' Association, at Calgary, June 12 to 14, dealt with some of the biggest problems ever faced by the Canadian cattle industry: price controls, markets, improved quality and economy of production, packers and labor relations, and taxation. An impressive battery of speakers, who assisted the convention in studying these big postwar problems, included the chairman of the Canadian Meat Board, three representatives of U.S. livestock interests, two Alberta cabinet ministers, a University of Alberta professor, the Canadian director of United Packinghouse Workers' Association, two packers' representatives, four Dominion department of agriculture employees and a Calgary chartered accountant. The association numbers among its 1,332 members some of the most influential ranchers and purebred breeders in the west.

The convention defeated, 15 to 11, a resolution which would have called for elimination of all price controls. Supporters doubted the workability of floor prices and favored immediate return to the American market and taking advantage of its present higher prices. Opponents of the resolution feared repetition of the disastrous cattle price drop of 1920, and saw danger of a serious "price squeeze" on agriculture by organized labor and industry, if floor and ceiling prices were abandoned now.

J. G. Taggart, chairman of Canadian Meat Board, expressed his opinion that if floor prices prove effective in protecting the producer, they will be carried on indefinitely by whatever government is in power.

Postwar cattle markets received detailed convention study. Mr. Taggart believed Britain would continue to take all this country's export cattle through 1948, at present or higher prices. He thought some market for cheaper, canned meat in European countries might result in a few years from U.N.R.R.A. shipments of that product. Another speaker, Jack Byers, supervisor production services, Dominion department of agriculture, Calgary, reviewed the world cattle-export picture and concluded that Canada could not hope to compete on the British market after conditions returned to normal.

For the years following 1948, then, the United States market — voluntarily vacated by Canada during the war — was deemed vital by most speakers and members. Mr. Taggart mentioned, however, that Canada's pre-war low-

tariff quota of 192,000 head, although meat information to housewives, still potentially open, was insufficient to take care of war-swollen total exports of some 400,000 cattle annually. While cattle could be exported above the quota if a higher duty was paid, he believed the U.S. government was friendly at present to world-wide lowering of trade restrictions, which might lead to greater cattle exports across the border at low tariffs.

An address prepared by F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colorado, executive secretary, American National Livestock Association, declared that growing opposition by agriculture, industry and labor may attempt to meet the trend in the U.S. toward lower tariffs.

Domestic Market Best

The best market for Canadian beef is the domestic market, stated Jack Byers. Several marketing officials expressed concern at possible damage to the domestic market by producers who market unfinished and dairy-bred cattle as beef.

Aggressive meat-sale promotion by the National Livestock and Meat Board in the U.S. was outlined by Will J. Miller, Topeka, Kansas, vice-chairman. Board-financed university research was revealing the high nutritional value of lard and all kinds of meat. Research into cooking methods had proved that a slow-cooking temperature of about 300 degrees F. yielded about 20 per cent more meat than a temperature of 450 to 500 degrees. The board was stimulating domestic demand for meat by giving widespread publicity of this and other valuable

tors, dentists, meat dealers, hotels, restaurants and the general public. Possibility of similar promotion through co-operation of cattle, sheep and swine producers in this country was seen, with cattle producers represented by the newly-created Council of Canadian Beef Producers.

R. K. Bennett, district supervisor, livestock marketing service, Dominion department of agriculture, Montreal, stated that Steinberg's stores in Montreal had greatly expanded meat sales by selling only top grades and by providing self-service in meat. Beef from heavy animals — up to 1,200 pounds — sold as readily as lighter carcasses.

RAIL GRADING of cattle was personally endorsed by R. S. Munn, general manager of Burns & Co., Calgary. He believed this would assure producers of returns for quality. He saw quick-frozen beef as an important domestic outlet in future. Proper display in retail stores would help dispose of front-quarter cuts, Mr. Munn said. He personally deplored the increase of local slaughter, other than for home use, as damaging the market by sale of inferior beef and resulting in wastage of by-products which are put to good use in a large packing plant.

If the convention endorsed any resolution more enthusiastically than others, it was this one: that the producer of best quality beef must be rewarded with a higher premium than at present. It was repeatedly urged that producers liquidate lower quality

Among members of the Western Stock Growers' Association attending the recent annual convention in Calgary were the following:

Back row, left to right: Kenneth Coppock, secretary, Calgary; Harry Mitchell, Medicine Hat; Percy Copithorne, Springbank; Max Bradshaw, Mountain View; E. A. Cartwright, High River; George Ross, Aden; Neil Riley, Nanton; A. A. Mitchell, LloyDMINSTER; Herman Linder, Cardston; Pat Burton, Claresholm; Owen Stringham, Duchess. Front row: Mack Higdon, Medicine Hat; R. P. Gilchrist, Wild Horse; Thomas Usher, Scollard; J. B. Cross, Calgary, and Charles H. McKinnon, Dalemead.

Mr. Usher was re-elected president of the association, while Charles McKinnon and Neil Riley became first and second vice-presidents, respectively. Mr. McKinnon and George Ross were named members of the Council of Canadian Beef Producers.

stock now, while the market is good. The small farmer was said to be largely responsible for the increased number of inferior cattle now being marketed.

The sire improvement policy of the Alberta government was an effort to bring more cattle into the top grades, according to Hon. D. B. MacMillan, minister of agriculture. He announced a \$60,000 laboratory and hospital for studying livestock diseases would be built at Edmonton as soon as materials became available. This and much other livestock improvement was financed by the "horned cattle fund" built up by deductions of \$1 per head for all horned cattle marketed in the province.

Economical Gains

Harry Hargrave, superintendent of Manyberries Range Station, pointed out that cattle gain rapidly on spring grass, which has a protein content of about 15 per cent, but their gains may cease entirely as the protein content of the grass decreases to as low as five per cent in late fall. He reviewed experiments at Manyberries with linseed oilcake as a supplement to pasture during the low-protein months. Calves on winter range, with two pounds per day per head of oilcake costing \$5.50 per animal for the winter, gained an average 120 pounds from December 1 to April 1. Divided into two groups on April 1, both groups averaged 1.7 pounds gain per day from then until July 16, while on spring pasture with no supplement, gained .9 pounds per day. On October 21, the supplement group was sold as finished beef, 19 out of

GEORGE ROSS HEADS BEEF COUNCIL

AN organization meeting of the Council of Canadian Beef Producers, at Winnipeg, June 17, was attended by Leslie Cameron, Ascroft, B.C.; Geo. G. Ross, Aden, Alta.; P. J. Rock, Drumheller, Alta.; Herbert Wiebe, Herbert, Sask.; Stewart Brown, Sheddron, Ont.; W. J. Russell, Unionville, Ont.; George Rodanz, Toronto.

Mr. Ross was elected chairman, Stewart Brown vice-chairman. These two, along with Mr. Russell, were named a committee to meet with packers' council committee to discuss development and financing of a program for promotion of beef product.

Income taxation on basis of five year moving average and establishment of breeding herds as capital, was supported. A committee composed of the chairman, vice-chairman and George Rodanz was named to confer with the prices board regarding establishment of ceilings on red and blue brand beef after July 20.

(Continued on page 20)

World Farm Body Organized

REPRESENTATIVES of 31 nations meeting recently in London, England, agreed on the establishment of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and appointed a provisional council to set a permanent council and organization going within a year.

Every nation represented agreed that the federation was desirable and a draft constitution for the new provisional council was approved. During the year the provisional council will invite farm organizations throughout the world to become members and will begin association with other international bodies, such as the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, speaking for organized farmers generally.

This new world association, which eventually may have the largest membership of any such organizations, seeks:

1. To promote the well-being of all who obtain their livelihood from the land and to assure to them the maintenance of adequate and stable remuneration.
2. By exchange of information and ideas to discover mutual interests of agricultural primary producers in order to take co-ordinated action.
3. To encourage, in any matter to be determined by the federation, efficiency of production, processing and marketing of agricultural commodities.
4. To confer with, advise or assist international organizations on any matters affecting the interests or welfare of agricultural primary producers.

James Turner, president of the United Kingdom National Farmers' Union, was named president of the provisional council, and H. H. Hannam, head of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, is one of the three vice-presidents.

Extend Farm Power Lines

CONSIDERABLE progress is reported in extension of electrification to Alberta farms this year.

Calgary Power Company plans to add 886 farms, during the balance of the year, to 1,046 being served at the middle of June, bringing to 1,932 its total number of Alberta farm customers. Nine rural electrification projects, serving 1,268 farms, plus 664 scattered farms on the company's power lines, would make up this total. Five rural projects were in operation at the middle of June: Olds, with 258 farms connected and another 54 planned before the end of the year; Taber, 122 connected and nine planned; Clover Bar, 16 connected, 100 more planned; Red Deer, 20 connected and another 100 planned; Sturgeon, 116 connected and 94 to be added. The following four projects, with no farms connected at the middle of June, were to be constructed: Lethbridge, 130 farms; Ponoka, 120; Glenwood, 19; Strathcona, 110. One hundred and fifty scattered farms were

planned for over half the rise and wage increases for the balance.

Hereford Men Visit Alberta Herds

ALBERTA Hereford association arranged a four-day tour of some of the province's outstanding Hereford farms in June. A large number of interested persons began the motor trip from Calgary, June 25. The first day's busy schedule included inspection of the herds of C. Jones, Bala-zac; Wright and Bond, Irricana, where lunch was served; A. E. Bailey, Delacour; H. A. Onstad and Ed. Hunter, Airdrie; E. A. Price, Airdrie; John Francis and Ed. Klink, Cartstairs; Robertson Bros., Westcott; W. Moore, Garfield, and finally, the Olds School of Agriculture, where the party spent the night.

Wednesday, June 26, the party stopped at Lougheed Bros.' farm, Bowden, before proceeding to Innisfail district to see some of the livestock of Mayo Bros. and George Calder and then to wind up the day with a field day and barn dance at W. J. Edgar's Hereford farm.

The stockmen, undeterred by rains which continued in varying degrees during the four days, continued their

Important Dates On The Calendar

- July 9 — Annual rangers' dinner, Palliser Hotel, Calgary.
- July 24—Annual meeting Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Producers' Association, Saskatoon.
- August 15—Cereal Crops Field Day, Lacombe, Alta. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, plans to attend this event.

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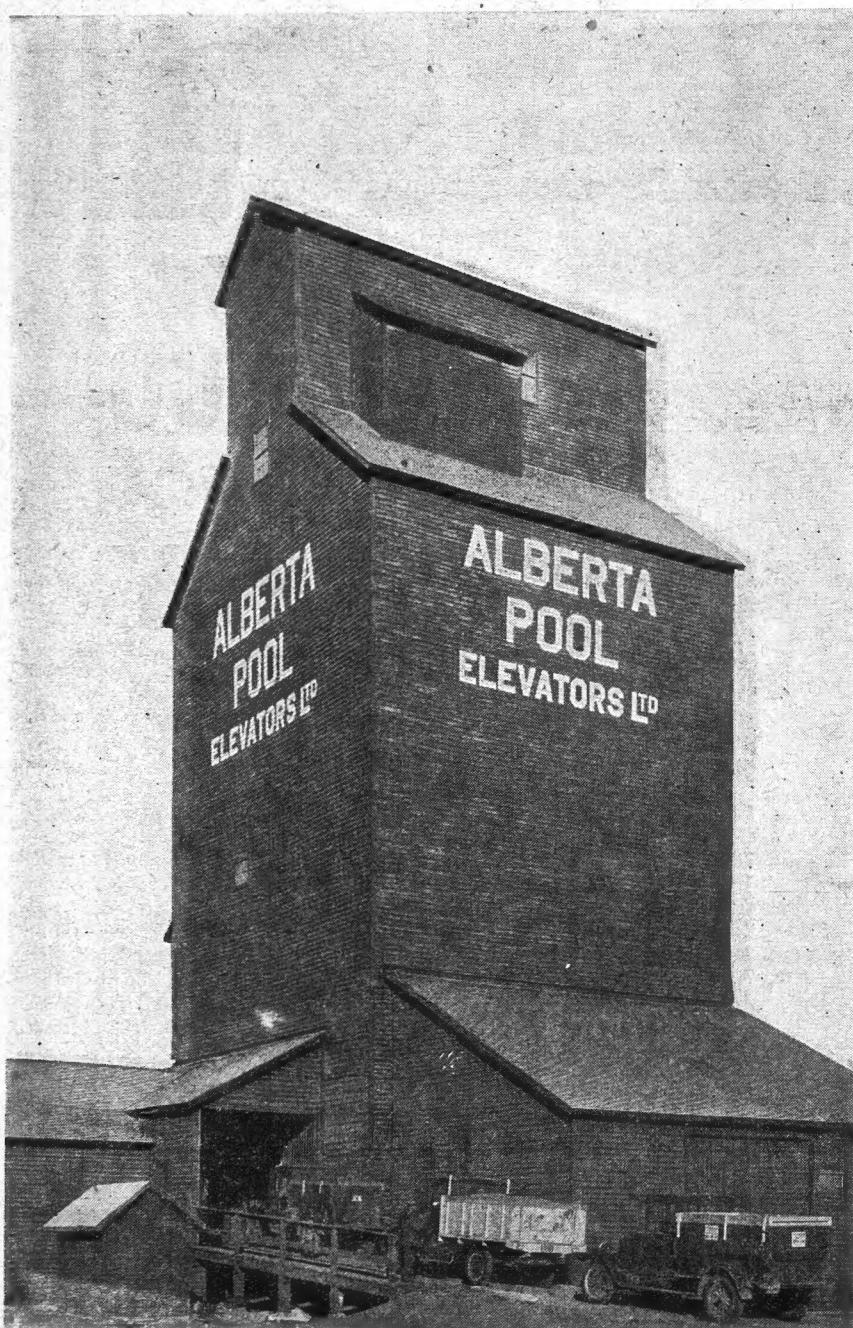
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ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

Winter Wheat Gaining In Popularity in South

WINTER wheat continues to attract increased attention in Southern Alberta. The two chief reasons for this are the premium paid for winter wheat and the scarcity of farm labor. Before the war, winter wheat usually sold at a discount of from five to ten cents a bushel before spring wheat, but during the war years it has commanded a premium of ten cents, the price that is still being paid for it. Many farmers who aim to hire little or no labor find that winter wheat helps considerably in solving their labor problem, since it usually ripens about two weeks earlier than spring wheat.

At the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge winter wheat has been under test continuously since the station was established in 1907. In a

rotation that was commenced many years ago Kharkov winter wheat has given an average yield of 27.3 bushels per acre over a 28-year period, compared with 25 bushels per acre for Marquis under the same conditions, and only one complete failure occurred from winter killing during that period.

Kharkov, preferably the Kharkov M.C. 22 strain, is still one of the best varieties. Yogo is also a good variety. Many farmers prefer a beardless variety and generally choose Jones' Fife (often called Velvet Chaff). This variety yields well and frequently gives good results under ideal conditions, but it shatters readily and is definitely less winter hardy than the other two mentioned.

The first week in September appears to be the best time to seed winter wheat in Southern Alberta. Earlier seeding gives the ground more protection against wind erosion but when sown too early damage from root rot often occurs.

New Haying Machinery Saves Fodder and Labor

RECENT developments in haying equipment are attracting the interest of farmers, ranchers and commercial hay producers. Field drying and stacking is still a common practice. However, the "pitchfork method" is gradually giving way to mechanization. Power sweeps, tractor-mounted or on automobile or truck chassis, make it possible to handle hay rapidly with little labor.

Power sweeps now gather cured hay from the windrow and haul it directly to the mow or stacker. Others gather the hay from the windrow and elevate it to the stack. Many of the sweeps are homemade and are used in large scale hay production, as well as on the small farm. Farm implement companies have improved these homemade machines and are now offering adaptations through their dealers.

Experiments with the pickup baler system of hay harvesting at the Swift Current Experimental Station indicates possibilities of cost and labor reductions and a definite salvage of alfalfa leaves. The automatic pickup baler, which picks up the hay from the windrow and ties it with twine or wire, may fit into many farming operations. This type of machine can also be used for picking up straw behind the combine harvester. The automatic tying machine, engine-driven or power take-off driven, replaces two or three men previously required on manual tying pickup balers. Tentative costs, varying from \$2 to \$3 per ton for hay, appear attractive to the commercial hay producer.

Preliminary costs for picking up straw behind the combine harvester are discouraging and are mainly due to the low yield of straw per acre. However, cost reductions for picking up hay and straw are anticipated. Field bale loaders, mounted on tractors or trucks, are a recent development for loading bales from the field. Bale elevators to elevate bales from trailers or trucks into stacks or mows have also been developed.

The recently developed field hay chopper or forage crop harvester method of making hay may change haying methods in the future. While the economy of this method has not been demonstrated, progress points to the possibilities and advantages. Two is fairly level.

general types of field hay choppers include a pickup type which is designed to chop windrowed hay and straw and a cutter bar type which is designed to cut and chop standing crops for ensilage. Pickup attachments for the cutter bar type make it an all-purpose machine for chopping standing or windrowed crops. Some of these machines may be equipped with recutting screens for making a uniform meal out of a dry forage crop.

Mowers are being especially designed for tractor use. Few new developments are in prospect in loaders or dump rakes. A recent development with regard to a new type of side delivery rake is hinted at. This rake is to be of sturdier construction, rubber mounted, equipped with precision bearings, encased gears running in oil thereby permitting higher operational speeds for tractor use.

The new types of haying equipment besides being labor-saving provide for a reduction in the number of individual operations, reducing the scattering of leaves (with reference to alfalfa) and resulting in an improved quality of hay at a lower cost.

Continued Fallowing Destroys Soil Fibre

With the beginning of the summer-fallow season farmers are advised by H. J. Mather, Alberta Supervisor of Soil Conservation and Weed Control to study and attack their weed problem in the most economical manner.

Summerfallow does not increase the actual food material in the soil as many believe, but merely makes available the plant foods already present. At the same time, much of the plant food which becomes available during the fallow season is lost through leaching, and through the escapes into the air of certain plant foods in the form of gases.

Of particular importance is prevention of loss of fibre and destruction of soil texture. As a result of too much summerfallowing and lack of fibre, soil losses are showing strongly this year in the form of wind erosion and the formation of gullies even on land that

Drumheller District Clubs Hold Successful Calf Show

By N. F. BELL and H. F. IRWIN

MORE than 1,000 people witnessed the placing of awards in the Drumheller arena on Saturday, June 8, when Drumheller and district held its first annual Junior Calf Show and Sale.

Heavy roads following a week of rain prevented a few from bringing in their calves. Nevertheless some 60 members were present with their entries.

Fifty-three of the calves were from within a radius of 40 miles from Drumheller while the remainder were from an isolated club in the Consort District, the members of which travelled more than 150 miles by truck over bad roads to show and sell at Drumheller. Two members of this club brought their calves twenty miles by train and wagon, over roads that the truck could not travel, to contact the truck, and then travelled most of the night in order to arrive in time for the show. The top Hereford and reserve grand champion of the show came from this club.

The grand champion went to Eugene Montgomery, of Morrin, for a beautiful Shorthorn heifer that filled the eye of the judge. Reserve ribbon went to Roger Polson, of Consort, on a 929-pound Hereford.

Top honors in the Drumheller club went to Lois DeBoer, who showed a thick-set Hereford heifer, while second place was awarded to Calvin McGhee on a Shorthorn steer.

In the Delia-Majestic club, Helen and Jean Martin stood respectively first and second with their Shorthorn steers.

Top honors in the Livingstone Club went to a Shorthorn shown by Ian Milligan, and second place was given to Muriel Adie's Hereford steer.

Eugene Montgomery had an easy win for first place in the Rumsey-Rowley club with his Shorthorn that later topped the show. Jean McPheeters won second with a well-finished Hereford steer.

Breed Classes Close

In the breed classes some close decisions were made. For the Angus, Ted Andrew won first on a well-finished steer. Second prize went to Floyd



Roger Polson, Consort, and the Hereford calf he showed to win the reserve championship.

Sandberg, of Rowley, on his 758-pound grade steer.

Hereford honors went to Roger Polson, of Consort, first, and Jean McPheeters, of Rumsey, second.

Winner of the Shorthorn class was Eugene Montgomery's grand champion heifer which brought him a further award of \$50 from the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Second prize in this class went to Jim Clark of the Drumheller club.



Eugene Montgomery, Morrin, and his Shorthorn grand champion of the show.

In the showmanship prizes, a show halter offered by Auctioneer Archie Boyce and \$10 cash from the International Harvester Agency, Drumheller, were won by Calvin McGhee.

The best trained and best groomed calf was shown by Rose Veevers, with Jean McPheeters, second. The first prize was a show halter donated by P. J. Rock and Son and a cash prize for second place donated by B. R. McPheeters, Rumsey.

Satisfactory prices were received for the calves in the sale, with the T. Eaton Co. taking the grand champion at 35 cents a pound, and the reserve champion at 20 cents a pound. Eatons, Canada Packers, Swifts and the W. W. Starke Commission Co., Calgary, were the principal buyers. The average of the sale was 16 cents per pound.

The event was sponsored by the Drumheller and District Board of Trade co-operating with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

\$725 COLLICUTT HEREFORD TOPS LACOMBE BULL SALE

A total of 251 purebred cattle were sold at the Lacombe auction on June 5. Highest price of the sale, \$725, was realized by Frank Collicutt, Crossfield, for a Hereford bull, W.S. Gay Lad 2284th, purchased by Jacob Fleck, Veteran. Average for 113 Hereford bulls was \$215.

Sixty-six Shorthorn bulls averaged \$238, among which were two \$500 sales: Longwood Heir 4th, sold by Sinclair Phillips, Ponoka, to Jack Chinnery, Coronation, and Glenwood Flash, sold by John A. McNeice, Huxley, to Chas. Malcher, Ponoka.

Average price for 34 Aberdeen-Angus bulls was \$241, topped by \$610 Ensign Blackhawk, sold by A. B. Chiswell, Lacombe, to A. H. Pope, Pine Lake.

Eight Aberdeen-Angus females averaged \$183, 22 Hereford females, \$178, and eight Shorthorn females, \$136. Highest price female was a Hereford, Miss Pansy Domino T. 2nd, sold by Tatlock Bros., Bentley, to W. L. Gee, Ponoka, for \$330.

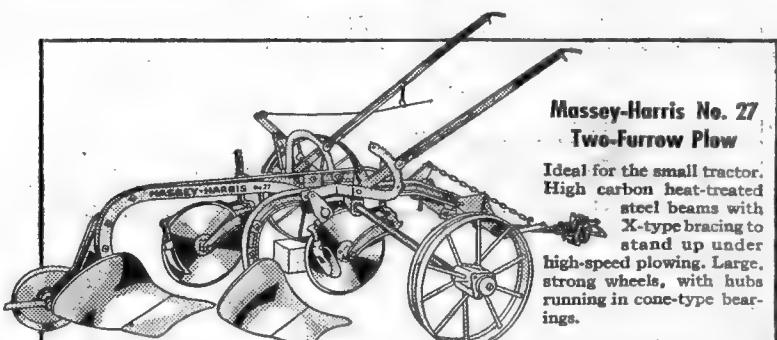
BUSHELS vs. TONS

Public men and government officials commenting on the world food situation, are now more addicted to using "tons" instead of "bushels." In the past, reference to quantities of grain was more in terms of "bushels." Canadian people could grasp the situation better if this practice was continued. When grain is referred to in terms of "tons" the "long ton" is meant, which is 37 bushels.

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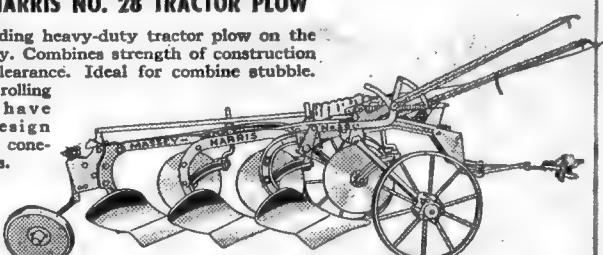


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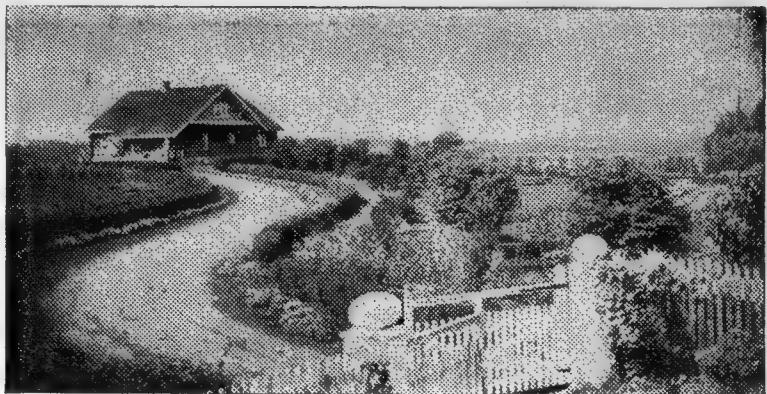
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It has been proved time and again — by engineering tests and by thousands and thousands of farmers — that the "center bite" of Firestone Ground Grip Tractor Tires keeps your tractor right on going where an "open center" tire fouls up with trash, clogs up with mud, and spins — dead in its tracks. The Ground Grip "center bite" with as much as 16% more drawbar pull, naturally, does more work faster, more economically. That's money in your pocket. The traction bars, connected and triple-braced, give this tire 40% longer tread life.

The cord body is 14% stronger—delivers extra years of service. For these reasons, it will pay you to equip your tractor with Firestone Ground Grips—the "center bite" tires that pull better longer.



Firestone PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER



The owner of this attractive farm home at Rockfort Bridge, Alberta, achieved a fine landscaping effect in very few years.

THE following letter is a sample of the many, the Canadian Forestry Association has received from farmers in Western Canada. They are the men who can prove the value of the shelter-belt due to their years of experience and interest in growing trees on the bald prairies.

"It was as far back as 1903 that I got my first lot of trees from the Government Nurseries. I am still receiving them and I have planted out over 35,000 trees. I now have, I believe, the finest bluff in this province. I bought trees and slips and sowed seed as well, as I could not get them fast enough from the nursery. I have cottonwoods, Manitoba maple, ash, elm and willow and have them planted at a fair distance from my buildings. I took good care of each lot I planted, scuffling and hoeing them carefully for three years, after which I had no further trouble. They covered the ground set four feet apart each way. Some of them must be over 65 feet high now and for years

have been a splendid windbreak for the stock and buildings.

"I consider a bluff like mine would add at least \$3,000 to the value of any farm. In fact, I would not live anywhere without planting trees out.

"I would not advise planting too many cottonwoods as I have found them disappointing, dying at any time or size and for no apparent reason. The other kinds are all satisfactory, especially the willows, which are splendid as an outside row for a bluff.

"Most of my neighbors have bluffs, but some of them have not laid them out to advantage. I know if everybody would plant their trees under proper supervision, that it would enhance the value of the land and also stop a lot of soil drifting. If farms of light land were crossed at intervals with hedges of willows, it would stop the land from drifting, to a very large extent.

"I think the government nurseries have done a great work in putting out trees, and I for one greatly appreciate their efforts to help us."

Clean Tractor Radiator for Efficient Work

NOW is the time to prepare the tractor for summer work and fall harvest. Removing damaging lime and scale deposits from tractor cooling systems is one job that should not be overlooked. Deposits usually will be found in older machines. Radiator deposits consist of lime deposits caused by the use of hard water in the cooling system, rust, or a grease that has escaped from the water pump. Most well water is hard, so for this reason it is well to be on the lookout for lime deposits.

Water jacket deposits keep heat from the burning fuel from passing readily into the cooling water. This causes local "hot spots," exhaust valve burning, increased knocking, and possible cylinder head warping or blown gaskets.

Deposits in the cooling system can usually be removed by using a solution of soda water or lye. Add 3 pounds of ordinary washing soda (lye) to 7 gallons of water. The solution should be poured into the radiator and the engine run with the filler cap off until the water becomes hot. If necessary let the engine run for several hours with the solution in the cooling system. Then drain the cooling system and rinse with clean water.

For systems that are badly limed a stronger solution is necessary. Certain commercial solutions may be used, such as boiler scale remover. A solution of formaldehyde and muriatic acid produces satisfactory results. Mix 1 part of formaldehyde, 5 parts of muriatic acid and 42 parts of water until there is enough solution to fill the radiator. Run the liquid in the tractor for two or three hours at operating temperatures (180 degrees F.), then drain. To remove the acid

the cooling system must be flushed with clean, soft water to which a can of lye has been added. After running the engine for a few minutes, the lye water should be drained, and the system flushed with clean, soft water a final time.

Western Suffolks Shipped to Texas.

Two carloads of registered Suffolk sheep, consisting of 81 yearling rams and 61 yearling ewes, were shipped by Phillip Rock of P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, to Fields and Johnson, San Angelo, Texas, June 24. The sheep will be resold in late July, along with some 10,000 other sheep auctioned by Fields and Johnson annually. The sheep were purchased by Mr. Rock from nine Alberta and two Saskatchewan breeders: D. H. Russell, Carmangay; J. W. Stevenson, High River; W. N. Copley, Airdrie; G. R. Fulkerth, Didsbury; Wm. Runty, Wetaskiwin; C. K. Arnstadt, Onoway; University of Alberta; A. C. B. Grenville, Morrin; P. J. Rock and Son, Drumheller; Ritchie Bros., Winter, Sask.; and Emerson Wells, Sennar, Sask.

P. J. Rock and Son, the same week, imported a yearling Suffolk ram from Essex and a Hampshire yearling ram from Winchester.

NEED CONSTANT CARE

Chick rearing is one of those jobs which demands attention seven days of the week. Like human babies the feathered youngsters must have even, comfortable temperatures day and night, clean nourishing food as required, and clean surroundings.

Value of Advanced Registry Described to Swine Breeders

DESPITE drenched roads, over 100 producers attended the fifth annual advanced registry swine field day, held at Lacombe Experimental Station, June 22. O. S. Longman, Alberta deputy minister of agriculture, praised advanced registry, which measured utility values of swine. He urged more swine producers to follow the example of successful poultry and dairy producers who valued utility standards more than show standards.

J. G. Lefebvre, supervisor, advanced registry for swine, Ottawa, demonstrated with photographs the wide variations in quality of carcasses of pigs fed and cared for identically at an advanced registry feeding station—variations for which breeding was presumably solely responsible. He also illustrated family resemblances in carcass quality. He explained that photographs standardized carcass scoring so that this, as well as feeding, environment and care would be uniform at all Canadian advanced registry stations, thereby increasing the usefulness of an advanced registry pedigree. Desired information on any such pedigree could be obtained from Canadian National Livestock Records, Ottawa, Mr. Lefebvre said.

General rules for evaluating advanced registry pedigrees were outlined by H. E. Wilson of Lacombe experimental station. Most emphasis should be laid on the sire's progeny performance, the dam's own and her progeny performance and the maternal grandsire's progeny performance. If the sire has a large progeny he has shown his breeding worth and it is unnecessary to go farther back in

his pedigree. Mr. Wilson pointed out that advanced registry was valuable not only in improving a strain of swine, but also in eliminating faults, such as ridglings, for which both sire and dam were responsible.

M. Syrotuck, Dominion livestock production service, described with the aid of pictures his wartime observations of swine production. Denmark concentrated on the native Landrace, a white breed; standardized and improved herds by intensive testing of both purebred and commercial animals, followed by rigid selection and more testing. Ireland had only white pigs, at present suited for the North of Britain trade, and planned to develop another strain of the same breed in order to enter the "Wiltshire bacon" trade of Central and Southern Britain. Denmark considered Canada now a serious competitor on the British Wiltshire market, owing to recent improvements in Canadian bacon quality, but Mr. Syrotuck and other speakers warned that Canada urgently needed more of the highest grade bacon in order to hold this enviable position. Canadian breeders were exhorted to make increasing use of advanced registry, in order to improve their herds.

RESULTS at the Edmonton advanced registry feeding station during 1945 were summarized by N. Curtis of the Dominion department of agriculture. From 266 sows entered for test, only 27 per cent of that many litters materialized, including that 73 per cent of the sows failed in initial stages. In the final analysis, 76 litters completed the normal test, and 47 of them, or 61.8 per cent, qualified and 29, or 38.2 per cent, failed. In the lot that failed 25, or 86.2 per cent, failed in maturity and of this lot 13 also failed in carcass score. The remaining four failed in carcass.

Average score of the 47 successful litters was: production, 47.6, or nearly 10 pigs weaned per litter; maturity, 102.4—equivalent to 195 days to produce a 150-pound carcass; carcass, 81.5; feed consumption (not a qualifying factor) 3.57 pounds per pound of gain. Minimum scores per sow are: production, 40, or eight pigs weaned; maturity, 100, which means that a pig must produce a 150-pound carcass in 200 days; carcass, 100 for a "perfect" Wiltshire side.

Prizes totalling \$100 from Burns & Co. based on advanced registry performance of a sow, were awarded as follows: First, H. F. Rowe, Duffield; second, Jas. M. Henderson, Red Deer; third, C. Runte & Sons, Wetaskiwin; fourth, R. J. Ferguson, N. Edmonton.

Cut Hay Crop Early For Best Feed Value

U. S. department of agriculture bureau of dairy industry advises harvesting legume hays when they are about one-quarter in bloom, and grass hays when they are in the early head stage. In these early stages the plants contain 10 to 15 per cent more protein than when more mature, and more total protein per acre will be harvested.

It was also found that making alfalfa into silage instead of curing it as hay would produce feed having nine per cent more protein on the same moisture basis, and make 12 per cent more protein per acre available. These results were obtained under good haying conditions, and under poor haying conditions the differences in favor of silage would be even greater.

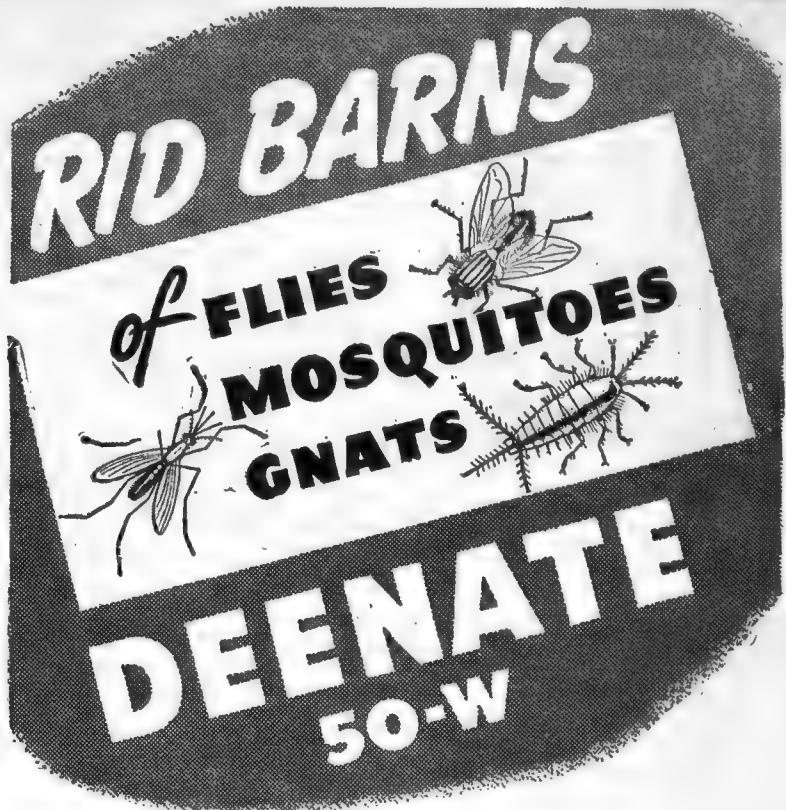


NEW O.S.A. PRINCIPAL

F. N. Miller, the new principal of the School of Agriculture at Olds succeeding James Murray, was born and raised at Grayburn, in the Medicine Hat district. He attended high school in Medicine Hat and Edmonton, and in 1926 attended Normal school at Camrose, after which he taught for several years.

In 1930 and 1931 he attended the School of Agriculture at Olds, and in 1932 entered the University of Alberta in the faculty of agriculture. Graduating in 1935, he taught school at Stony Plain, and later was attached to the Edmonton city school staff.

Mr. Miller joined the department as district agriculturist in January, 1942, and occupied this position until June, 1945, when he was appointed supervisor of junior clubs.



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Breeders' Notes

Sprucelhaven Farm Hermit, an eight-year-old Holstein bull owned by L. G. Breyfogle, Union Point, Man., has been classified as XXX by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. This is the highest possible rating attainable for a bull in Selective Registration and "Hermit" is the first bull in Manitoba to qualify for this honor. He was chosen as All-Canadian Aged Bull in 1942, after having been Grand Champion at Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon Exhibition for G. M. Gibb, B. E. Hosford, South Edmonton, and Hays Limited, Calgary. He was later purchased by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture which resold him to Mr. Breyfogle.

is Colony Clothilde Sir Koba and the other is Colony Miranda Sir Vrouka. The sea voyage to New Zealand will take 40 to 45 days.

BANCROFT Acres Twenty-One Grand, seven-months-old Holstein bull consigned by Hays Ltd., Calgary, sold for \$23,000 to John C. and Gerrit Buth, Grand Rapids, Michigan, at the Curtiss Classic sale at Cary, Illinois, June 3. The bull calf's dame, Montvic Bonheur Pietje B., was purchased last fall by Hays Ltd. for \$21,000. Hays also received the highest price for a female consigned from Canada when Hays' Marma Sylvia brought \$6,000 from Glenn L. Bancroft, Flint, Michigan.

A NEW Canadian record price for a bull, \$15,200, was paid at the National Holstein Sale at Oakville, Ont. The bull was 11-months-old Raymondale Yalta, sold by Hon. D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que., to H. L. Guillet, Vercheres, and W. A. Hodge, St. Laurent, Que. A new high level for the national sale was established when 72 head averaged \$1,509. Ten bulls averaged \$4,498, and 62 females averaged \$1,027. Buyers attended from all parts of Canada, the United States and from Colombia and Chile.

Glenavon Rag Apple Aladdin was sold "sight unseen" because he became sick following inoculation before the sale, and brought \$14,000 from R. Ray McLaughlin, Oshawa. He was sold by J. J. E. McCague, Alliston.

Two eleven-months-old Holstein bulls of exceptionally rich blood lines have just been shipped by Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C., to North & Sons, Omimi, New Zealand. These bulls will be mated to the progeny of former herd sires purchased from Colony Farm. "These are two of the nicest calves we have shipped for a long time," said J. Art Hay, assistant superintendent of Colony Farm. One

Annet Ormsby Inka Lass, Holstein owned by Leslie Gilmore, Steveston, B.C., set a new Canadian record for milk production in the two-year-old class, 365-day division on twice-daily milking: 21,800 pounds of milk, 695 pounds of fat.

A stockyard with a capacity of 3,500 head — largest in B.C. — is planned for Williams Lake, B.C.

GREGORY ANGUS SALE SUCCESSFUL

CONSISTENTLY good prices were obtained when Gregory Bros. at their Irricana ranch dispersed their purebred Aberdeen-Angus herd by auction on June 4. In all, nine bulls and 65 cows, most of the latter with calves at foot, sold for an average of \$251.75. The bulls averaged \$274 and the cows \$248.75.

Highest priced bull was Dalrene E La Bard, the Gregory 5-year-old herd sire, which went to Wm. Pederson, Milestone, Sask., for \$500, while Tony Heckle of Cheadle paid \$460 for the good yearling, Werrina La Bard.

Top price in the female sale was \$550, paid by Morris Doty, a California buyer, for Werrina Annabelle 41st, a typew 7-year-old cow, and her heifer calf. Doty paid an average of \$365 for ten cows and \$300 for the yearling bull, Werrina Royal 7th. Another heavy American buyer was Art Crabtree, Thompson Falls, Montana, who took 13 females at an average of \$240 and the yearling bull, Werrina La Bard 42nd at \$310.

H. A. Spiller, Daysland, was among the largest Alberta buyers, taking eight females at an average of \$283. Eleven of the cows and two bulls passed through the sale corral back to their home pasture, bought by L. Kent who recently purchased the four-section Gregory ranch.

Five registered Percheron mares of various ages averaged \$80, and a number of work horses and saddle horses sold up to their value. Farm machinery and equipment realized good prices under the hammer of J. W. Durno and Archie Boyce.

Hay Will Supplement Pasture for Cows

Cows will produce more milk if fed hay while they are on pasture, according to most dairy authorities. When first turned on the pasture they may eat hardly enough hay to make it worthwhile to feed it, but after two or three weeks they will be eating it readily.

Feeding hay not only helps to increase the flow of milk, but also may prevent bloat. It is advisable to keep a rack of hay in the pasture where the cows can eat all they desire, regardless of how good the pasture is.

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Fine Shows Staged By Junior Stockmen

THE annual round of Alberta junior beef-calf-club shows and sales will be about completed after the sales at Cartstairs, July 2; Lethbridge, July 2 and 3, and Cardston, July 5. Up to the end of June, some 40 shows and sales had taken place in the province this year. For the farm public each event was a day of worthwhile inspection of the competing local animals, while for the meat trade the sales were opportunities to obtain choice beef.

For the young feeders, however, the show and sale was the culmination of a long period of feeding, caring for and training the animals, all under qualified supervision. In doing all this, and then seeing their animals judged in competition with those of their young neighbors, these future farmers gained much invaluable knowledge about the judging, breeding, feeding and care of livestock. In the long run, it is not important whether or not the youngsters win top prizes; what is important is the knowledge they gain.

Bouquets are owing to those who gave assistance to the young feeders: parents of competitors; district agriculturists and public-spirited club leaders; breed associations, government agencies, merchants and citizens who donated prizes. Local auctioneers did the selling in most cases, with little or no monetary reward. Among those who sold at two or more sales were Archie Boyce of Olds, Don Ball of Edmonton and Warren C. Cooper of Nanton. Buyers who supported the sales included the large packing houses, chain and department stores and local merchants.

Place of Sale	No. of Calves	Avg. Price	Clubs Represented	*1st Prize Winner	Price of Calf
*Abbreviations: GC—Grand Champion; RC—Reserve Champion; (S) Shorthorn.					
Lloydminster	34	25.5	Kitscoty Jr. & Sr.	GC—Joan Alpin (S)	50
High River	49	19.5	High River Gladys Ridge	RC—Ross Giles (H)	48
Viking	31	16.97	Viking	GC—Glen Morrison (H)	35
Chauvin	19	19.5	Chauvin	RC—Leonard Koster (H)	30
Provost	17	25.4	Provost	Ross Fitzmaurice (H)	30
Brooks	150	19.01	Rolling Hills Nigger John Gem	R. Taylor (H)	35
			South Spole Brooks	Audrey McIntyre (H)	35
Macleod	18	16.37	Macleod Jr.	GC—Del Patterson (A)	50
Claresholm	46	15.41	Claresholm	RC—Roy Berg (A)	31
Eckville	32	17.7	Stavely Benalto	Harland Ryan	
			Gilby	Ronald Anderson	
Okotoks	21	16.11	Okotoks	Billie Brodie	
Vegreville	61	19	Chipman Ranfurly Innisfree	Joe Doyle (A)	25
Tofield	36	18.1	Tofield McKenzie	GC—Bill Brown (S)	30
Drumheller	61	16	Rumsey-Rowley Consort	RC—L. Sundquist (A)	21
			Drumheller	GC—Jim McBride (A)	37
			Delia-Majestic	RC—Lavern Hamby (H)	31
Edmonton	78	18	Livingstone	Barbara Broderson (H)	26
Hubalta	14	17.75	Clover Bar-Fort	Helen Wathem (S)	25
Lacombe	139	16.75	Morinville	GC—Francis Hughes (S)	45
			Gibbons	RC—Susan Starko (A/S)	34
			North Edmonton	Geo. Austin (S)	25
			St. Lina	Borden Chanasyk (H)	25
			Rockland	GC—Tony Kallal (H)	40
			Innisfail	RC—Elmer Goeglein (H)	30
			Ponoka	GC—E. Montgomery (S)	35
			Lacombe	RC—Roger Polson (H)	20
			Wetaskiwin	Lois DeBoer (H)	Not sold
				Helen Martin (S)	18½
				Ian Milligan (S)	17
				GC—June Allanach (H)	50
				RC—Jim Falis (A)	34
				Ethel Austin (H)	22
				Bill Carleton (H)	23
				David Clark (H)	27
				John McLaughlin (S)	25
				GC—George Edgar (H)	50
				RC—B. Butterfield (H)	40
				Ronald Cole (S)	26
				Dave Shantz (S)	24

Alberta Agriculture Graduates Organize

Graduates of the faculty of agriculture in past years gathered in Edmonton on the week-end of June 7-8 and formally organized the Alberta Agriculture Alumni Association. Dean Sinclair, a member of the first graduating class, 1918, was named honorary president; A. M. Wilson, president; H. J. Mather, vice-president; J. Kostelic, secretary-treasurer, and W. E. Bowser, B. J. Whitbread, A. W. Platt, C. K. Johns, T. C. McBeath, J. D. Elliott and Ray Dickson directors.

Judges at these shows were "on the spot," for in most cases the buyers kept check on shrinkage and carcass grades and if that information didn't tab with the placings the judges would hear about it. Judges at various shows included Wm. Mead, J. Johnson, Archie Campbell, C. W. Brinton, John Wilson, W. C. Gordon, J. Mitchell, Prof. Sackville, H. Wilson, G. S. Black, Joe Roper, Mr. Newcombe, Dr. Sinclair and D. McKenzie. They did surprisingly accurate work.

Through the co-operation of the Alberta department of agriculture and its district agriculturist service, information on the 1946 beef club sales has been compiled, and is summarized below in the order of dates on which they were held (from May 27 to June 15). In addition to these, the three sales referred to above, representing five clubs, were still to be held, and a show took place at Sangudo June 13 with the calves sold direct to market instead of being auctioned. However, 806 calves from 39 different clubs were sold at the 16 sales summarized here.



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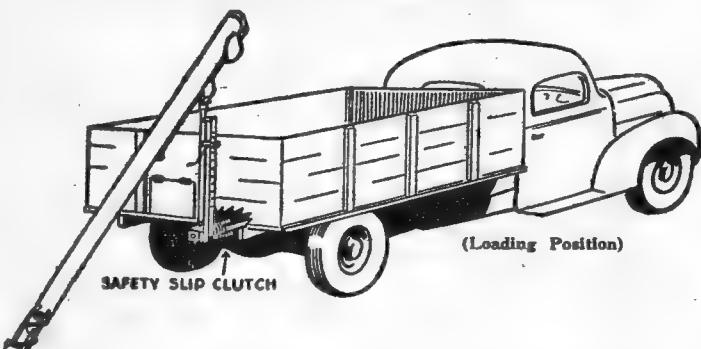
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HOLSTEIN HEIFER BRINGS \$3,000

E. Susaceta, Santiago, Chile, (left) paid \$3,000 for this Holstein heifer calf at the National Holstein Sale at Oakville. She was later re-sold to H. J. McFarland, Picton, whose farm manager, Brian Dodds, is in the centre. At right is Jack Hays, representing the seller, Hays Limited, Calgary.

D. M. WYLIE HEADS STOCKGROWERS IN SASKATCHEWAN

COPIOUS rains bringing renewed grass to grazing lands made the 34th annual convention of the Saskatchewan Stockgrowers' Association in Swift Current on June 6 and 7, a memorable one, says the *Swift Current Sun*. One hundred stockgrowers were registered, and in addition there were quite a number of visitors. Maple Creek was chosen as the locale for the 1947 convention.

D. M. (Monty) Wylie was re-elected president of the association, with Herb Wiebe, Herbert, 1st vice-president and Fred Bettis, Maple Creek, 2nd vice-president. Directors are Dr. Hugh Dixon, Swift Current; F. Hensmen, Eastend; Walter Boyd, Maple Creek; Peter Jahnke, Herbert; Frank Martin, Gergovia, Sask.

Among the resolutions passed were three of importance to the association at this time: 1. That in determining rental on grazing lands, the department consider production factors as well as the question of conservation of grass, soil types, rainfall and feed values; also municipal school and health taxes.

2. That any lease priorities of renewal be given to previous holder; in case of long-term leases, five years' notice of expiry be given.

3. That the department meet a delegation from the stockgrowers' association to arrange a policy to cover the period until a definite grazing lease policy is formulated.

Besides the business of the convention there were some highlight addresses by distinguished visitors to the convention, including J. G. Taggart, chairman of the Canada meat board; Dr. W. J. Butler, state veterinary surgeon, Helena, Montana.

A large attendance at the same time marked the official opening of the horse processing plant at Swift Current. Among those present were representatives of the Belgian Purchasing Commission to which a large proportion of the output of the plant is contracted.

Poultry Group Hears Good Markets Ahead

Directors of Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Producers' Association, at a meeting in June, were told there were good indications of steady demand for at least the next five years and especially for the next three years for all classes of poultry produce. However, it was noted deliveries were down this year, and efficient management of poultry flocks was urged in order to increase production. It was pointed out the British Ministry of Food had agreed to pay an additional six cents per dozen for eggs received between September 15 and December 15, and the directors recommended that this period be extended to March 1.

Directors were informed 26 poultry field days had been arranged for June and July, chiefly in Northern Saskatchewan, with additional field days in the fall for the southern part of the province. Annual meeting of the association, with special speakers, will be held July 24 at Saskatoon.

Serums Protected By Aluminum Seal

SERUM and virus bottles that have been opened, exposed to air, contaminated or otherwise tampered with have developed into a serious and costly problem to swine owners in recent years. To answer this growing problem, the Fidelity Laboratories, Inc., with main offices at 4122 S. Union Avenue, Chicago, have co-operated closely with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to perfect a really tamper-proof aluminum seal.

A generously illustrated, 76-page Livestock and Poultry Health Manual, published by the Fidelity Laboratories, Inc., and edited by veterinarians, contains a wealth of information on diseases, symptoms, preventions and treatments, will be sent to stockmen and poultrymen free, if they will send their request direct to the Laboratories.

KEEP YEAR'S FEED RESERVE

RECOMMENDATION that Saskatchewan farmers co-operate with the provincial government and local agricultural committees in establishing feed and fodder banks as a reserve during drouth years was made recently by Agricultural Minister I. C. Nollet.

"Soil moisture in many parts of Saskatchewan has been deficient this year. This does not mean that disaster is inevitable, but the situation is not reassuring. While not wanting to discourage farmers, the government wishes to have the support of every farmer in making plans that will be helpful if drouth should continue," said Mr. Nollet.

He said that surveys were to be made by members of the various agricultural committees to ascertain conditions and make plans for maintenance of livestock.

"There should be enough feed stored on farms for one year's supply, and in addition, there should be enough in local elevators for a second year of drouth," said the minister. He added that "the construction of storages by the Saskatchewan government would be undertaken as soon as possible."

Use Care in Selection Of Swine Breeding Stock

THOSE who have been advocating in recent years more efficient methods of pork production have been concerned primarily with better methods of feeding and management and marked improvements have resulted. To a far less extent consideration has been given to the selection of breeding methods.

While progress has been made as a result of such studies, improvement has been somewhat limited because adequate production records have not always been available. Such records, kept by practical breeders as a basis for selection in improvement of swine should not be underestimated.

Some of the more important records which may be kept by practical swine breeders and used as a basis of selection of more efficient animals are concerned with productive characters.

These characteristics include proficiency and sucking ability of the sow and rate and economy of gains of the pigs. Although birth weight of pigs in large litters may not be as great as those in litters of smaller size, strong pigs of moderate to heavy weights may be produced in large litters.

A litter of more than 10 pigs may result in reduced milk supply per pig, and thus, a smaller weaning weight per pig, but when very few pigs are weaned per litter, they are usually light in weight.

The stimulation by nursing of only one or two pigs may not be sufficient to cause a heavy milk flow. Pigs that are large at birth grow more rapidly and weigh more at weaning time than pigs with light birth weights. One pound advantage in size of pig at birth generally results in about a seven-pound advantage at weaning. The gain per day is directly associated with the size of pig at birth.

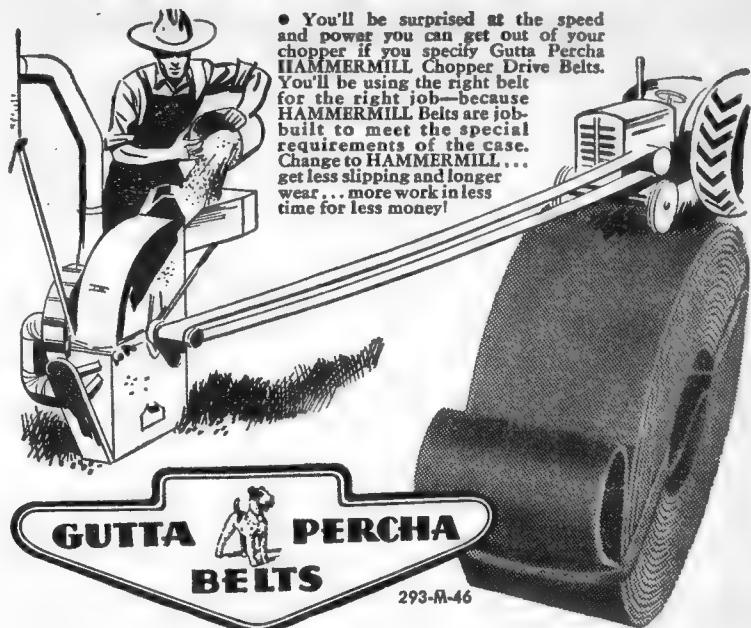
THE rate of growth from weaning until market is important because pigs that grow fast reduce labor, risk and similar expenses. The size of a pig at weaning reflects the capacity of the pig to grow and ability of sow to produce a liberal supply of milk.

Light-weight pigs when weaned are at a disadvantage because their cost of production is the same as larger pigs at weaning. In an experimental test, over a four-year period at the University of Missouri, it was found that the heaviest pigs at weaning reached 254 lbs. at six months while the smallest pigs at weaning weighed only 189 lbs. The smallest pigs required 54 days longer to reach the same market weight as the largest pigs at weaning.

It is a well-known fact — the truth of which has many times been demonstrated — that a gilt whose dam was a producer of large litters will almost be expected to be completed and fully farrow larger litters than equipped some time in July.

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We have too many breeds of sheep in Canada; but none ideally suited to the great ranges of the West. However, animal breeders on Experimental Farms are creating breeds, or introducing and adapting them to Canadian conditions. Soon the names of Corriedale, Romeldale and Romnelet will be well known all over.

Alert farmers are making profitable use of this expert knowledge—a service which is yours for the asking.

Yours for the asking, too, is this Bank's service of money. Now, as during the past 91 years, our friendly, experienced managers are ready to assist responsible farmers with the utmost financial service possible.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

W3-46

B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

THERE is nothing in Western Canada that can make people happier and more congenial than a real good rain. Oldtimers in this district will bear this theory out to the last letter.

Rains Bring Good Cheer They will tell you that the effect of a heavy rainfall in the west is like giving a new life to all concerned. Downcast feelings soon give way to a brighter and cheerier outlook and there is a feeling that "everything is going to be all right."

There is good reason in this part of the province especially for farmers and business men to become down-hearted when it doesn't rain, and the opposite of course is also well founded. One has to live in the west and experience a real drouth, with withered crops and short range grass to get the feeling of what dry weather means. For every day that the scorching sun appears it is just another day toward the time when all must count up the meagre gleanings from their hard summer and spring work.

There may be bonuses galore, and farm assistance in many forms. But give the farmer ample rain and he is the most congenial person we can think of. From a psychological, as well as a material standpoint there is nothing that can "pep up" the folks in the west like a good old-fashioned soaker. You can notice the difference in the last two weeks when we have had rains that rescued crops right from the very brink of failure.—*Hanna Herald*.

• • •

MANY people have been astounded recently to learn that Canada is shipping an average of a million bushels of wheat a day to feed the starving millions of Europe.

Delivering The Goods That seems like a lot of wheat, and indeed it is. The weight of that contribution can be clearly pictured when we learn that Canadians consume an average of 5 bushels of wheat a year. In other words, every day we export enough wheat to supply the

IF FARMERS SHOULD STRIKE

THE end of the plague of strikes which has been afflicting this continent is not yet in sight. Having gone the gamut of automobile, steel, transport, soft coal and dozens of other major industries, it has now turned to lumber, anthracite coal and another round of essential products.

Just where it will end nobody knows, but one thing is absolutely certain that the result will be an upward spiral of living costs which is going to press grievously upon millions of people with fixed low incomes and upon millions of non-union workers who have no means to press their claims for higher incomes.

Chief among these perhaps are the farmers, that great body of workers whose incomes would have to be nearly doubled to be in line with the increased incomes of their industrial brothers.

As one writer recently put it: "The farmer is the orphan of modern society. He gets soaked both coming and going. He is urged and exhorted to produce more. Yet there are price ceilings on most of what he has to sell. The young people more and more turn up their noses at the wages the farmer can afford to pay for the seasonal part-time jobs.

There is no more inescapable law of life than that man must eat to stay alive. We can't have a healthy world—nor can we get back a healthy, prosperous Canada—until we put the welfare and prosperity of the farmer, his family and his hired help FIRST, and not last, as they nearly always have been and now are.

Wouldn't it be a jolt to the industrial world if the farmers could manage a nation-wide strike for just such easy conditions as the industrial strikers are agitating for. —*North Battleford Optimist*.

wheat needs of 200,000 people for a year.

In addition to that, last year we exported 64 million bushels of wheat in the form of flour, and finally, because

of the Federal Government's sane policy of continuing to mill white flour, we have kept in the country enough mill-feeds (branny parts of the wheat) to maintain our heavy commitments of badly needed pork and poultry to Europe.

Yes, we can be proud of our magnificent contribution. Canada, in peace as in war, is delivering the goods—*Alameda Dispatch*.

• • •

PLANTING forest trees on land which has been abused and abandoned by man is often the only way by which we can invoke the assistance of nature. Natural laws apply no matter in what condition the land may be, and after a certain degree of desola-

tion has been reached, the destructive forces of nature become so predominant as to render the task of rehabilitation through the constructive forces of nature well-nigh impossible. Man must then lend a hand to correct a condition for which he has been responsible. Nature exhibits her wrath against the unseemly stripping of her leafy attire by the losing of her unrelenting forces of wind and water erosion.

The planting of eroded and erosive areas with suitable tree species is usually the most effective recourse for man to follow in the re-establishment of a balance designed to secure nature's co-operation. The revenue and other benefits derived therefrom are nature's recompense, and represent an asset of ever-increasing value. All this is possible and practical but the reforestation of non-agricultural land before it has degenerated to a problem condition, represents the best practical means of approach. It is always better to lock the stable before the horse is stolen.—*Carling Conservation Club Bulletin*.

• • •

Case Farm Machines Delayed By Strike

Farmers throughout the nation have lost the use of thousands of tractors and even greater quantities of other farm machines as a result of a strike called at the plants of the J. I. Case Company, officials stated recently.

Production has also been paralyzed on hundreds of thousands of dollars of needed replacement parts in addition to the tillage, seeding and harvesting units which will never come off the assembly line. It was pointed out

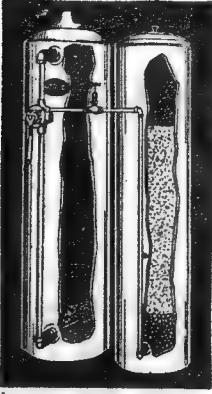
BEAUTY, GLAMOUR and CHARM

are
Yours
with a



Water Softener

SOFT water is a luxury that wise women appreciate . . . in itself it is an aid to beauty . . . and it shortens women's work to give them more leisure for personal attention.



SEE HOW
IT
WORKS

AT THE STAMPEDE

A dramatic working demonstration of the NORCO Water Softener will be made during the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede at Victoria Park, July 8 to 13. Don't fail to see it.

Learn how little it actually costs to own a modern, war-developed water softening plant in your own home.

For Full Particulars Write to . . .

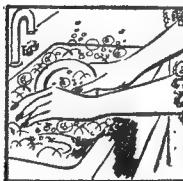
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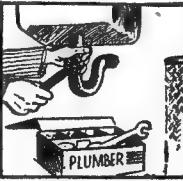
SOFT WATER makes Bathing and Shampooing a Delight.



Hands Keep Soft—Clothes Come Cleaner, Last Longer.

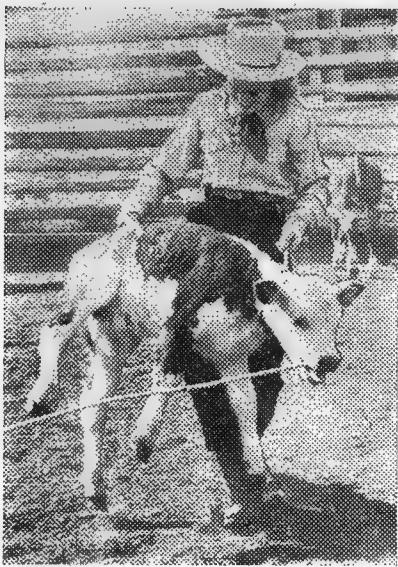


Tea, Coffee and Vegetables Taste Better When Soft Water is Used.



Saves Soap, Chemical Softeners and Plumbing Bills.

M 9660



This is a common scene in the ranching country in the branding season, but not all cowboys are dressed like the one above. The cowhand, "russling down" a calf on a High River ranch, is Miss Patsy Rodgers who will appear as Miss Canada at the Madison Square rodeo in New York in October.

• • •

Draft Constitution For Merging Three Alberta Farm Bodies

A DRAFT constitution for the reorganized Alberta Federation of Agriculture, drawn up by the merger committee of the three farm organizations involved, has been sent to locals and associate members for study and recommendations. The 18-member merger committee, consisting of six representatives each from the federation, the United Farmers of Alberta and the Alberta Farmers' Union, which drew up the constitution in late May, will meet in August to discuss the recommendations submitted.

With reference to policy, the proposed constitution declares the federation shall "use any lawful means to obtain its objectives. These shall include any action that is decided upon by the annual convention of the federation." It goes on to say, "the federation shall be non-partisan in politics, but may exert pressure upon all political parties to secure its objectives."

The constitution provides for a women's section and a junior branch of the federation.

• • •

Mutton and Lamb Finds Overseas Market

The present agreement between Canada and Britain providing for the shipment of a maximum of 20 million pounds of mutton and lamb to the United Kingdom covers the period from July 1, 1945, to December 31, 1946. Up to the end of the calendar year 1945, says the Current Review on Agricultural Conditions in Canada, about half of this amount had been delivered to Canadian seaboard.

A recent announcement by Hon. James G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, indicated that the United Kingdom will require all the mutton and lamb which Canada can provide in 1946, and, so far as can be determined at present, in 1947 and probably in 1948. During the first quarter of 1946, the Meat Board had purchased for shipment about 2.2 million pounds of mutton and lamb.

• • •

Last year Alberta producers marketed 534,000 head of cattle and 118,000 calves, the total value of which was approximately \$50,000,000.

Horned Cattle Prove Costly

ALL good cattlemen know that horns on commercial cattle are not only a source of damage and loss in the handling and shipping of such cattle, but are an actual danger to the handlers. Employees at every terminal market and packing plant know the mess that can be made by one or two horned cattle shipped loose in a car with other livestock. Experiments have demonstrated that dehorned cattle fight less, feed together better and gain more than horned cattle. That the rancher, whose main cash crop is cattle, has realized this is evidenced by the fact that on most of the larger ranches of British Columbia, Alberta and Western Saskatchewan dehorning is a standard practice. Yet, the percentage of horned cattle is increasing in each of the four western provinces.

With dehorning a standard ranch practice, it must be assumed that the increase in horned cattle is coming mainly from the smaller, farm cattle producer. Scarcity of farm labor, scarcity of dehorners and to some extent caustic potash, the fact that many farm operators, lacking a proper dehorning chute, did not feel physically able to wrestle with cattle may have had considerable bearing on the increase in horns.

However, these conditions and scarcities are gradually being corrected. Dehorners are again available in the West. Almost every Agricultural Representative's office has one or more pair which may be borrowed—dehorning irons, to be heated and used like a branding iron on larger calves are now available. Caustic potash is again in supply.

For the farmer dehorning does not represent the same problem as on the ranch. A stick of caustic potash, carried in a small bottle, will do the job easily and painlessly if applied to the nub horns of the calf.

Horns on commercial cattle cost everybody money. In some of the provinces there is a definite discount in price made on horned cattle. Feeder buyers usually will pay considerably more for dehorned cattle of similar quality. Horns are a source of damage and suffering in the commercial movement of cattle. Quantities of otherwise edible meat are so damaged by horns that this loss bears heavily on both producer and packer and deprives a hungry world of this supply.

• • •

\$950 Top Price At Lloydminster Sale

Lloydminster had a successful sale at the end of May, with an average of \$324 for 58 Hereford, \$218 for 44 Shorthorn and \$280 for two Aberdeen-Angus bulls.

Alex Mitchell of Lloydminster averaged \$594 for seven Herefords, topped by \$950 — highest price of the sale — paid by the Alberta department of agriculture for the grand champion, Beau Domino 335th. Two other Mitchell bulls, Wyoming Domino 17th and Wyoming Domino 9th, brought \$710 and \$600. Mike Ilchuk, Vermilion, averaged \$430 for seven Herefords. Highest price for Shorthorns was \$500 paid by Nesbitt and Mortlett, Lashburn, to J. G. Creech, Lloydminster, for Balmuchy Boy.

WEEDS ROB GARDEN OF MOISTURE; CULTIVATE SHALLOW AND OFTEN.

WEEDS rob plants of much moisture and plant food. Don't let them get ahead of you in garden work. Get them when they are just poking their heads through the ground. Don't wait until they get higher, as it takes much more work to get rid of them.

Deep hoeing is not recommended for garden cultivation. Most vegetable plants send out fine fibrous roots that often extend close to the surface of the ground. Deep cultivation destroys these and cuts down yields. Cultivation is simply an act of weed destruction. Through the destruction of these weeds, moisture is conserved. The best practice to follow then is to cultivate shallow and as often as weeds are troublesome.

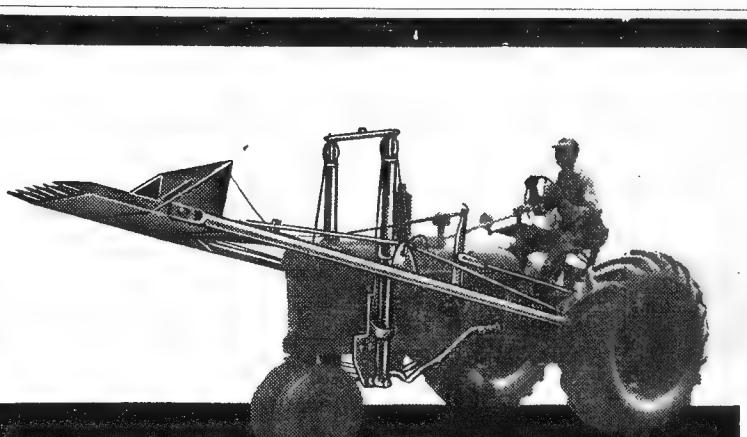
Keeping the surface soil in well-cultivated condition assists in the quick absorption of rain water. Frequent cultivation prevents cracks from forming in the soil and prevents excessive drying out.

Hilling of potatoes is not advantageous unless there is a danger of the newly formed potatoes being exposed on the surface. Excessive hilling causes quicker drying of the soil and thus reduces yield. Hilling should not be practiced particularly in drier areas.

Accidents take a great toll of life on farms every year. Many of them result from the improper use of farm machinery. Shields and guards should be kept in place when machines are running, and here are a few other safety tips:

Always stop machinery to adjust

and oil. When machinery becomes clogged, disconnect power before cleaning. Keep hands, feet and clothing away from power-driven parts. Keep off implements unless a seat or platform is provided, and keep others off. There are enough hazards in farming without going out of your way to create additional ones.



The Famous SARGENT Hydraulic Loader

Attaches to Tractor in 30 minutes
Lifts full ton 11 ft. in less than 1/2 minute
Driver has clear vision at all times
Haysweep & Bulldozer attachments available
Hydraulic Pumps available

Saves Hours
in Time and Labor

Wm. Cozart & Son

301 10th Ave. West

CALGARY



Vacation AT HOME IN ALBERTA!

THIS is the year to give yourself a real vacation . . . It's the opportunity to get away from the day in and day out pressure of work that has been the farmers' lot during the war years. — AND, what better place could you go to relax and rest in comfort than at one of Alberta's attractive summer resorts. Plan an economical and carefree holiday right now—HERE AT HOME IN ALBERTA!

Suggestion by the



The Brewing Industry of Alberta

Glass for Automobiles, All Models, Prompt Shipment

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

228 - 7th Avenue East,

M 1778

CALGARY

A Record in Farm Loans



for Farm Equipment



to Brush, Break
and Clear Land



for Building
and Repairs



for Farm
Electrification

ONE OF OUR BRANCHES recently broke all records by making more loans under the Farm Improvement Loans Act than any other branch of any bank in Canada.

In ten months this single branch of the Royal Bank made 140 such loans to farmers scattered over an area of 3,200 square miles of country.

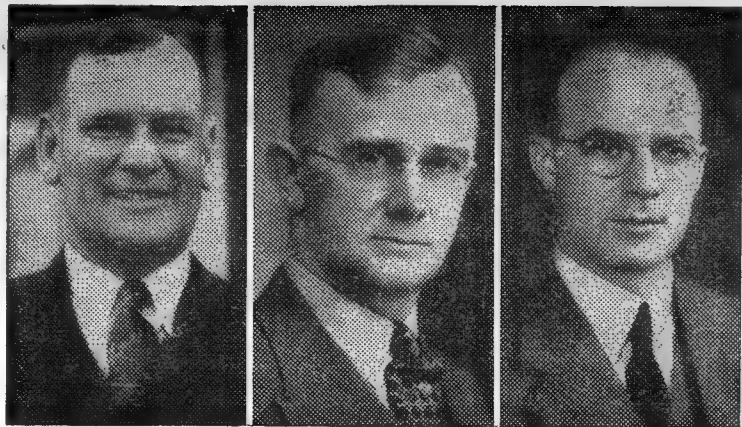
Over 55% were made to borrowers with total assets of less than \$5,000.

These loans were made for a wide variety of purposes—to brush, clear and break land—to purchase farm implements, to build dams and dugouts, to construct, add to and remodel buildings.

Would a Loan Help You?

- If you could use a loan profitably to improve or expand your farming operations, or to make living more attractive on the farm, ask for a copy of our booklet "Farm Improvement Loans" at your nearest branch. It explains in detail the many attractive features of the Farm Improvement Loans Act, the many purposes for which such loans can be used and the easy methods of repayment. In addition, ordinary farm loans are, of course, still available at any branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



AGAIN HEAD SEED GROWERS

The above officers of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association were re-elected at the recent annual meeting of the organization in Winnipeg. Alex M. Stewart, Ailsa Craig, Ont., left, was returned as president and Howard P. Wright, Calgary, and Airdrie, Alta., centre, vice-president. W. T. G. Wiener of Ottawa, right, is again secretary-treasurer. Among the directors for 1946-47 are A. M. Wilson, Edmonton, and L. Stickney, Hythe, Alta.

Study Future of Cattle Industry

(Continued from page 8)

the 20 grading red or blue label, while the non-supplement group, sold as feeders, netted \$17.95 less per head. The cost of the oilcake was \$5.30 per head for the summer, so a net profit of \$12.65 resulted from feeding the oilcake under the price relationships existing in 1945.

Prof. J. P. Sackville emphasized that profitable beef production depended on cheap land and cheap feed. He outlined University of Alberta experiments which proved the value of cover crop in providing nutritious pasture and rapid gains in the fall; and good quality hay, especially alfalfa hay, with only limited amounts of grain, for economical winter feeding.

Low gains of cattle on ordinary grass pasture in the fall was advanced by Frank Baker, Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, as an indication that producers would profit by marketing their cattle earlier in the year. This would also help lessen packers' problems of plant capacities and labor relations resulting from the annual peak load, which varied from 98,318 in June, 1945, to 250,378 in November, 1945.

R. H. Painter, Lethbridge, entomologist, Dominion department of agriculture, reviewed rapid progress of warble fly control as a result of provincial and federal government action to protect cattle during wartime. Average cost of about eight cents per head almost eliminated damage from warble flies and grubs which Mr. Painter estimated at \$10 per head.

ALBERTA'S new grazing policy was outlined by Hon. N. E. Tanner, minister of lands and mines. To conserve the grass, proprietors are forbidden to run more cattle than the carrying capacity of the land as determined by qualified appraisers. The rental charge is 10 per cent of the market-price value of the cattle pastured the previous year, based on this carrying capacity. The minister pointed out the highest grazing charge under this policy amounted to about 10 cents per acre so far, which was lower than the interest on money invested in \$5-per-acre land owned by the rancher. A resolution commended this grazing policy.

T. Lomasson, range examiner, U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana, said Alberta's ranges had suffered less than Montana's from overgrazing, and he exhorted Alberta cattlemen to profit from Montana's mistakes and conserve the grass.

K. J. Morrison, a Calgary accountant, explained that farmers on a cash account, explained that farmers on a cash

accounting basis who have dispersion sales may average the income from the sale over five years for income tax purposes, if they make application. This concession was not open to farmers making tax returns on an inventory basis. A deferred maintenance provision permits a man who spends money on farm improvements which were delayed by war conditions, to spread back half the cost of the maintenance over the previous year for income tax purposes.

Fred Dowling, Canadian director, United Packinghouse Workers, C.I.O., Toronto, which claims to represent 90 per cent of Canada's organized packers' employees, foresaw little danger of a strike this fall. He expected packing companies, meeting his union on an industry-wide basis for the first time this year, would grant whatever new wage agreements might be demanded. His union opposed the negotiation of a local agreement for each plant, enabling a large packing company to close a disputed plant while still operating profitably through its other factories, and he contended refusal of the companies to grant industry-wide negotiations had precipitated most strikes or threats of strikes in recent years.

Britain Pays Less For Argentine Beef Than for Canadian

ALTHOUGH the United Kingdom is likely to require all the beef Canada can ship in 1946, 1947 and possibly 1948, retention of the market after that will depend on price, according to food ministry officials in London. Canada now is the second largest supplier of beef to the United Kingdom, having shipped 487,606 cwt. in the first two months of 1946 compared with an average in 1938 of just over 1,000 cwt. monthly. In 1945, Canada processed and sent overseas the equivalent of 500,000 head, more than twice the number that could be exported to the United States when exports to that country were permitted under the quota system.

Food Ministry sources pointed out that the price of Canadian beef in the United Kingdom is about double the price paid for beef from other sources. When supply overtakes demand, the British would be unable to pay Canada as much as United States would be willing to pay. Argentina supplies the largest amount of beef to Britain, having shipped 1,733,742 cwt. in the first two months of this year, or over three times as much as Canada supplied during that period, at a price about half that of Canadian beef.

Come to The Fair

Classes "A" and "B" fair dates for 1946 are announced as follows:

"A" Fairs

Brandon	July 1-5
Calgary	July 8-13
Edmonton	July 15-20
Saskatoon	July 22-27
Regina	July 29-Aug. 3

"B" Fairs

Weyburn	July 1-2
Moose Jaw	July 3-6
Estevan	July 8-9
Portage la Prairie	July 11-13
Yorkton	July 15-17
Melfort	July 18-20
Lloydminster	July 22-24
Vermilion	July 25-27
Vegreville	July 29-31
Red Deer	Aug. 1-3
North Battleford	Aug. 5-7
Prince Albert	Aug. 8-10

Alberta department of lands and mines announced a bounty of \$15 would be paid for cougars taken in Alberta outside the national parks this year. The bounty paid on timber wolves has been increased from \$10 to \$25.

Finance Minister Ilsley announced a new "Canada Savings Bond" would be issued this fall to replace both the Victory Bond and the War Savings Certificate. No house-to-house canvass was planned, bonds would be available to the general public through banks, trust companies and investment dealers. Denominations would be \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Bonds would be redeemable on demand at chartered banks at 100 per cent plus interest. Rate of interest was not yet known, but would be more favorable than terms for comparable investments at the time of issue, Mr. Ilsley indicated. A limit would be set on each individual's purchases.

Canada's sixth ration book is to be distributed between Sept. 9 and 16, and food rationing will continue as long as famine is widespread, according to Donald Gordon, chairman of the prices board.

Food lines lengthened in the United States as bread, flour, meat and butter became especially scarce, but the food information committee at Ottawa anticipated no such shortages in Canada. Britons faced a worse food situation this coming winter than during the worst days of the war, it was estimated. Both United States and Britain had less feed for livestock as

News Items Of Interest

the result of milling coarser flour since earlier in the year.

B.C. loggers and millworkers resumed work June 19 after a 36-day strike. Settlement was based on Chief Justice Sloan's recommendations, including 15 cents an hour wage increases, an average 44-hour week and certain increases in union rights.

President Truman vetoed the Case Bill which would have imposed permanent restrictions on labor unions.

An earthquake took heavy toll of property along Canada's Pacific coast on June 23.

The Canadian government took over strike-bound inland shipping June 21.

Prisoners of war in Canada, June 1, numbered 10,404 compared with 33,833 at January 1.

Up until July 31 farmers may deliver their wheat at any delivery

point where space is available regardless of the delivery points specified in their permit books.

Canada has shipped 30 million bushels of wheat to India during the past 15 months. Of that total 31/2 million bushels were sent as a gift.

Following a plebiscite, Italy became a republic and King Humbert flew to exile in Portugal.

Fred Rose, Montreal Labor Progressive M.P., was sentenced to six years in penitentiary for conspiracy to communicate information to Russia.

Death toll of 16 and serious injuries to other people resulted from a tornado at Windsor, Ont., June 17.

* * *

HELMER WITH P.F.R.A.

Lawrence E. Helmer of Hanna has been appointed Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act agricultural inspector for an area covering some 400 townships. Working out of Hanna, his duties will be to supervise construction of dams and dugouts for water conservation. Mr. Helmer has been active in similar work in connection with the Alberta Special Areas Board for several years

SINCE 1939

Amount paid to plant employees DOUBLED
Income Tax payments INCREASED SIX FOLD
Profits paid to shareholders . . . NO INCREASE AT ALL

Year's payments by <u>Dominion Textile</u>	Year ended March 31		
	1939	1946	Increase
To plant employees	\$4,503,785	\$9,297,538	106%*
To Income Tax	244,513	1,509,647	617%
To shareholders**	1,485,842	1,485,842	NONE

*68% out of this is wage rate increases; the remaining 38% is due to increased production since 1939.

**As of June 12, 1946, there were 3,765 shareholders.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

"Cotton - the Master Fabric"

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

To Fulfill That Trust

By LETA LINDSAY

"ONE thousand dollars and what can I do?" The words had marched back and forth across her mind all night, like sentries on patrol, and now on her way to work they marched in time to her own steps.

Carol was annoyed; but more alarming than her annoyance was her utter helplessness. "One thousand dollars, and what can I do?" her mind repeated solemnly. "That is a lot of money," Carol thought despairingly, and she knew that poor old Grandma Graham was even more helpless than she herself.

Grandma had told Carol about it the night before, and her Grand-daughter had listened with her blue eyes wide and misty while the incredible words sank down into her throbbing heart. "So now you understand, child, the way things are," Grandma had ended, "I hadn't wished to bother your pretty little head about it, but it came to the time when the desperate truth could no longer be veiled."

"One thousand dollars," said Carol's mind incessantly as she unlocked the door of the little shop where she worked for Mrs. Oliver. Her employer had not yet arrived, and Carol set about doing her morning chores with a will. Perhaps if she worked hard she could forget for awhile

But Carol Clarke could not forget. How could she so easily dismiss a subject on which so much depended—her Grandmother's future security, her own happiness.

"Come here, child," Grandma had said. (Grandma always called her child in spite of her twenty years.) "Come here while I answer your question about why I have seemed so worried lately, I have tried to not let you know, but since you have guessed, I shall have to tell you.

"Just before your Grandfather's death he lent your Great Uncle Ben a thousand dollars. Your Grandfather didn't have it put in writing. 'Uncle Ben is an honest man.' Grandfather said, 'He will pay.' There was to be no interest. Uncle Ben would pay it back soon; your Grandfather was certain of that.

"That was twenty-five years ago, child, and it is still unpaid. Your Grandfather died a year after that, and Uncle Ben refused to listen when I told him how much I needed the money. At first he laughed and later he denied that he owed it.

"Well, we got along somehow, until now, but for the past years the taxes have piled up, until now we are about to lose our home. So now you understand, child, the way things are." Grandma had finished with a hopeless gesture.

Grandma hadn't told the rest of the story which Carol already knew. How Grandma had slaved and toiled using more strength than her frail body could afford, to support herself and Carol after Carol's parents had been killed in a car accident when she was seven. Carol had no other close relatives, and between her and Grandma was a bond as deep and real as love in its most unselfish form can be.

Carol continued her dusting. Her eyes were moist, but what could she do? For three years, her fifteen dollars a week had supported herself and grandma as far as the essentials were concerned. But what could her

meagre wages do when faced with a mountain of tax arrears?

She did not hear Mrs. Oliver come in, until that sedate, yet kindly lady had said "Good morning" for the second time.

Carol jumped a little at the sound of a voice so near. Her cheeks flushed scarlet as she smiled "Good morning, Mrs. Oliver. I guess I was lost in thought and didn't hear you till you spoke."

Mrs. Oliver was tactful as she changed the subject to the new shipment of hats that was due any day. She had noticed that Carol's eyes glistened, but far be it from that lady to betray her knowledge.

Carol began arranging a new display of purses and gloves. Her fingers moved deftly and she worked with assurance for she was gifted with such work, and she loved it. She would rather be a clerk than anything else.

"I do say," Mrs. Oliver smiled, "it seems that I have nothing to do in this store since you came, Carol. I often wonder what I did before that. Of course I had Doris, but she always came late and had to be told each thing to be done. And before that there was Mary, but you couldn't trust her out of your sight. It was a blessing when you came here."

Carol was sincere in her answer. "I cannot help taking an interest in things here, Mrs. Oliver. It is a second home to me, and you have been so kind. Besides, I love my work."

She was interrupted by the sound of the door opening. She glanced up to see a customer. It was Mrs. Jeffrey.

"Good morning, Miss Clarke," Mrs.

"I am looking for a dress."

Mrs. Jeffrey consisted of two hundred pounds of loose flesh distributed unproportionally over her five and a half foot frame. It was not the easiest task to find a dress to suit her, especially since she was given to the desire for showy apparel.

Carol led the way to the back row of dresses while Mrs. Jeffrey ambled ungracefully along behind her.

"Here is a pretty thing," the customer beamed as she fingered a scarlet two-piece woollen, "My, I do hope that is in my size. I do like scarlet."

Carol told her it wasn't. "It is size fourteen," she said. "Here is one," Carol continued, "that will be beautiful on you." It was a black crepe of a conservative style. Mrs. Jeffrey looked doubtful, but she agreed to try it on. She would, however, be unsatisfied until she had also tried on a few gaudy patterns and flashy colors.

An hour later Mrs. Jeffrey waddled out of the store with a generous sized parcel under her arm. "Poor woman," Carol sympathized silently, "she has about as much shape as an amoeba, and about as little taste."

Mrs. Oliver asked, "You succeeded in persuading her that the black was best for her figure, did you Carol?"

"Well," Carol sighed, "She did take the black, but she set her heart on a violet one, so she took that too, though I did protest."

There were many more customers during the day. There was Miss Perkins who bought two hats, and another lady who tried them all on and bought none. She had said she may be back later, but Carol had learned that that meant she didn't want any.

There were husky women, and puny women; there were society ladies, and pitifully poor ladies. There were ladies who bought more than they could afford, and others who could have paid cash for the whole store, but bought nothing. There were clever ladies and stupid ones; pleasant women, and women who undoubtedly would go through life with a chip on their shoulders.

Mrs. Oliver served some, Carol the others. But today Carol worked mechanically. Her body went on as usual, her mind functioned with the same precise accuracy, she was courteous and kind to rich and poor alike, but today her heart was not with her. No, her heart was with Grandma, for Grandma would soon lose her home.

Poor, frail, aged Grandma would soon be turned out to face the harsh world, and all because of the debt that Uncle Ben could easily have paid long ago.

Carol thought she would like to hate Uncle Ben, but Grandma had taught her to hate no one, so she made allowances for Uncle Ben, and hoped that his memory was as poor as he pretended, so that he would not really be responsible for the havoc that he was bringing into an old lady's life.

The day passed like a multi-colored parade, and closing time came. Business had been good. Mrs. Oliver said it had been the best day of the month so far. Then she turned abruptly to face the girl beside her.

"I hope you will forgive me, Carol, if I seem too outspoken, but you are carrying too great a load. If it is anything within my power I wish I could help you."

Carol was stunned. She thought she had been successful in hiding her feelings under pretended smiles and pleasant sales talk. "You are very kind," she said slowly, to keep the words from stumbling on the lump in her throat, "but I am afraid there is nothing more that you can do besides the kindness you have already shown me."

They were both silent for some time, then Mrs. Oliver resumed the conversation. "Would it help any if you unb burdened your heart to someone? I could listen all day if it would ease your pent-up feelings, and then, when you are finished, if there is nothing I can do to help, I shall lock your troubles in my heart where they shall go no further."

"You have a large heart," Carol said, "when it can hold the sorrows of others, for where is the heart that has not already enough of its own? Nevertheless, you shall have the story."

Slowly, and in detail, Carol expounded the cause of her worry. She was not dramatic when she described the hardships her Grandmother had faced. She unfolded the story fact after fact like one who displays a life work, stained by the blood of fingers that have toiled on and on, disregarding the pain, in the joy of sacrificing for a loved one. And now Grandma was to lose her home for want of the money that rich old Uncle Ben could have long ago paid.

Carol drew a long breath. It was partly a sigh of relief, and partly in a sense of shame for having told things she had no right to tell.

"Are you acquainted with your Uncle Ben?" Mrs. Oliver asked at length.

"Yes, I know him slightly. He is a large, portly, grey-haired man who owns one of the finest farms near here. He is usually very stern, but he has a wonderful sense of humor when you hit him right, which is, as one might guess, very seldom."

"What kind of a farm has he?" Mrs. Oliver queried.

"Oh, I guess you would call it a mixed farm," Carol answered. "He grows grain and has a lot of livestock and sells firewood. He has an endless expanse of good timber land."

Mrs. Oliver's tall form straightened; her black eyes flashed a look of triumph. "I'm afraid things are going to be almost too simple if they work out like I think they will."

The stately lady floated over to the phone and dialled a number. "Hello, Jack, I did hope you would be in. Can you come right over? This is Aunt Myrtle. Yes, I am still at the store."

She placed the receiver on the hook with an air of finality and smiled at Carol. "My nephew will be here in a few minutes. He owns the two largest apartment buildings in the city, as well as the Central Hardware. Do you know him?"

Carol gasped, "I didn't know Jack Dobson was your nephew! Why he's one of the biggest men in the city."

"That he is," said Mrs. Oliver, "and one of the kindest."

"See here," Carol jumped up from the easy chair where she had tried to be comfortable. "You're not going to ask him for money for us!" Carol's

(Continued on page 27)

The DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

THESE summer days are all so bright, the garden such a pretty sight, and air so balmy in the yard I sometimes take it kind of hard to leave my pleasant outside chores to do the work that waits indoors. I guess the summertime provokes the sick and lonely shut-in folks, like those in hospitals and such that changing seasons hardly touch. Or even folks in city flats, who must put on their gloves and hats, and fix up before they fare outside to take a breath of air. Now me, I'm out and in all day and thankful I can live that way.

It's true I sometimes make complaint, for it would aggravate a saint the way my time is parcelled out and private notions put to rout. But even while I rant and scoff I know that I am real well off.

Toddler's Outfit



4939

SIZES

6 mos.

1 to 5 yrs.

A frock as fresh as the daisies embroidered on its yoke—size 2, only ONE YARD 35-in.! Pattern 4939 is complete with tot's bonnet, slip, panties, sunsuit, dress, emb. transfer!

Pattern 4939, sizes 6 mos. and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 years. Size 2, frock, takes only one yard 35-inch material.

Send TWENTY CENTS (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Print plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

Send your order to Farm and Ranch Review, Pattern Dept., Calgary, Alta.

• • •

Tar usually can be removed from washable fabrics by rubbing lard over the spot and scraping it off as it becomes discolored. More lard is added and scraped off until the tar is out. After this, the cloth is washed in heavy suds to cleanse it of lard.

SUPERWOMAN

If you can rise at five, while all the family
Sleeps sweetly on, and leave it all to you,
And still can radiate a cheerful patience,
Nor call them till you've made your breakfast too;
If you can wait for them still sweetly smiling,
Nor worry, if the food they criticize,
Or hot or tired don't give way to frowning
Because the bread you've set has failed to rise.
If you can work and not make work your master,
Still cherish dreams and always play the game,
If you can see your menfolks scatter ashes,
And sweep them up, nor speak one word of blame,
If you can bear to see the floors you've polished,
Tracked up by muddy shoes on careless feet,
Or see your bric-a-brac and china broken,
And yet, when asked forgiveness, can be sweet.
If you can hang your line with all your washing,
And then go out and find it in the dirt,
And do it once more, as in the beginning,
And do not look too sour, or feel too hurt;
Who waste your time, nor soon away are gone,
And hurrying to replace those idle moments,
And so from morn till eve keep bravely on,
If you can wait on crowds and keep your temper,
And do not feel too cross or look too glum,
If you can hurry when your feet are weary,
Yet do not rave too much, nor keep too mum;
If you can fill each unreturning moment,
With sixty seconds worth of busy life,
Yours is a sweet and generous disposition,
And — what is more you'll make a farmer's wife.

—P.E. Island Agriculturist.

• • •

EXTRA STITCHES WILL HELP GARMENTS WEAR

BEFORE wearing a new ready-made garment give it the once over to see where it is weak and then give it some strengthening stitches.

Many ready-made garments, these days especially, need reinforcing at seams, hems, plackets, pockets, edges and fastenings. A few minutes of stitching in advance may save hours of mending later.

If seams are unevenly stitched or are loose they will not hold well and should be restitched. Overcast raw edges. Reinforce under arm seams if they need to be.

Hems usually need attention because they are often sewed loosely. Check to see if the hem hangs evenly and if it is the right length. Re-hem with secure stitches and strong thread.

When a buttonhole is once torn out it never truly looks neat again. If there are button holes on your garment that are carelessly made, rework them before wearing. Loose buttons and hanging snaps and hooks need firm stitching so they won't be lost. Catch all stray or dangling threads which are likely to mean ravelling later.

WHEN packing your bag for traveling, one way to make sure cosmetic bottles will not spill is to put a taken from a shelf if cardboard the strip of adhesive tape over each cork size of the article is inserted between or stopper and run it an inch or more the pieces. This method prevents down each side. After that the bottles corners from being displaced when a will take any amount of jarring with piece is pulled out and only the item out danger of spilling.

NEAT arrangement of linen need not be disturbed when one article is taken from a shelf if cardboard the strip of adhesive tape over each cork size of the article is inserted between or stopper and run it an inch or more the pieces. This method prevents down each side. After that the bottles corners from being displaced when a will take any amount of jarring with piece is pulled out and only the item desired slides out.

You will prefer it

"SALADA" TEA

NO FINER DYE AT ANY PRICE

All-fabric Tintex

ONE MAGIC BOX
GUARANTEED FOR ALL FABRICS
PROVEN BY YEARS OF USE

46-19W

ALL Tintex IS All-fabric

Summer Baking
is QUICK with...

NEW

It's wonderful - NO OVERNIGHT BAKING -

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in $\frac{1}{2}$ the time

REX keeps fresh for weeks without refrigeration
As Quick Rising as Fresh Yeast

4 ENVELOPES PER CARTON
EACH ENVELOPE MAKES 5 LOAVES

TRY REX FREE!

Attached to each Rex Carton is a free, full sized-trial envelope. Use its contents first. If not satisfied that Rex Quick-Rising Dry Yeast is the best yeast you've ever used, just return unopened carton to Lallemand's Winnipeg. We will refund full purchase price.

LALLEMAND'S
REX-Quick-Rising Dry Yeast-at Your Grocer's

SELECTED RECIPES

MERINGUE SPICE SQUARES

1 tablespoons mild-flavored fat
 1/3 cup brown sugar
 1 egg yolk
 2/4 cup sifted all-purpose flour
 1/4 teaspoon baking soda
 1/4 teaspoon baking powder
 1/4 teaspoon cloves
 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
 1/8 teaspoon salt
 1/4 cup sour milk or buttermilk
 1 egg white
 2 tablespoons sugar
 2 tablespoons finely chopped nuts (optional)

Cream fat, add brown sugar gradually, creaming until light. Add egg yolk and mix thoroughly. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the sour milk. Stir until smooth then turn into a greased cake pan, 8 inch by 8 inch. Beat egg white until it holds a peak, then gradually beat in the 2 tablespoons of sugar, beating until stiff. Spread over the butter in the pan and sprinkle the top with nuts. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. for 25 minutes. Allow to cool before plate.

cutting into 2-inch squares. Makes 16 squares.

JERICHO COFFEE CAKE

1/4 cup seedless raisins
 1/3 cup shortening
 1/3 cup sugar
 1 egg, well beaten
 1/2 cup milk
 2 1/2 cups flour
 1 tsp. salt
 1 tsp. cinnamon
 1/4 cup liquid honey
 1/4 cup peanut butter

Wash raisins and drain. Cream shortening and sugar. Add egg and mix well. Add milk. Sift together the dry ingredients and add to the shortening mixture. Beat until well blended. Stir the raisins into the batter. Pour into a well greased pan. Mix honey and peanut butter and spread lightly over the batter. Bake in a moderate oven, about 375 degrees for about 30 minutes. This coffee cake is attractive baked in an oven-glass pie plate, and served hot from the oven.

BARBECUE SAUCE

2 tablespoons fat
 1 small onion, chopped
 1 1/2 tablespoons brown sugar
 1 cup water
 1/2 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce
 1 1/2 tablespoons vinegar
 1/2 teaspoon paprika
 1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
 Dash of cayenne pepper
 1/2 cup chili sauce or tomato ketchup
 Salt and pepper to taste

Brown chopped onion in hot fat. Add other ingredients and combine thoroughly.

Pour Sauce over thinly sliced cooked meat, heat thoroughly. Serve on toast, split hot biscuits or on cooked spaghetti or noodles

CORN AND CHEESE SOUFFLE

4 tablespoons fat
 4 tablespoons flour
 1 teaspoon salt
 Few grains pepper
 1 cup milk
 1 cup grated cheese
 4 egg yolks
 2 cups corn
 4 egg whites

Melt fat, add flour, salt and pepper. Add milk gradually, stirring until thick. Add grated cheese and stir until melted. Pour over beaten egg yolks, add corn and mix well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into greased casserole. Oven-poach in a moderate oven (350° F.) until set—about 50 minutes. Serves 6.

SAVOURY SAUCE FOR POACHED EGGS

3 tablespoons fat
 1 small carrot, grated (about 4 tablespoons)
 2 tablespoons onion, chopped
 1 bay leaf
 1 tablespoon flour
 1/2 cup water
 1/2 cup sieved canned tomatoes or tomato juice
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 Dash of pepper

Melt the fat, and the carrot, onion and bay leaf. Brown slightly. Add the flour and stir to make a smooth paste. Then add the water and tomatoes or tomato juice and stir until thickened. Add salt and pepper. Serve over poached eggs, or omelette. Six servings

CHEESE PUFFIT

12 half-inch slices stale bread
 1/2 pound cheese, sliced
 3/4 teaspoon salt
 2 2/3 cups milk
 4 eggs
 Pepper and paprika

Trim crusts from bread and arrange slices in alternate layers with cheese in greased baking dish. Beat eggs slightly, add milk and seasoning and pour over the bread. Cover and keep in the ice box until ready to bake. Oven-poach in a moderate oven (350° F.) until set—about 45 minutes. (If thoroughly chilled before baking, the puffit will puff up like a souffle). Serves 6 to 8.

EGGS IN HASH NEST

Combine 6 cups ground cooked beef or lamb, 3 cups mashed potatoes, 4 tablespoons minced onion, 1 1/2 cups top milk. Melt 8 tablespoons fat in skillet and cook hash until heated through. Season to taste. Shape hash in patties and place on greased shallow baking pan. Make a hollow in the centre of each patty. Slip an egg into the hollow and season with salt and pepper. Bake in a moderately slow oven (325° F.) for 20 minutes.

ESCALLOPED VEGETABLES WITH COTTAGE CHEESE

1 1/2 tablespoons butter
 2 tablespoons flour
 1 1/4 cups canned tomatoes
 1 No. 2 tin canned corn (whole grain)
 2 cups cottage cheese
 Buttered bread crumbs
 Salt and pepper
 2 teaspoons chopped onion

Cook the onion in butter, stirring constantly. Add flour and mix well. Add liquid from drained tomatoes and corn, stirring until mixture thickens. Add 1/2 teaspoon salt and a few grains pepper and the tomatoes. Put corn in a greased casserole. Season with salt and pepper. Spread cottage cheese over corn. Cover with tomato mixture. Top with crumbs. Bake in a 350° F. oven for 30 minutes. Serves six persons.

CABBAGE LAMB ROLLS

1 small cabbage
 1 cup ground raw lamb (1/2 lb.)
 1/2 cup uncooked spaghetti broken fine
 1 teaspoon salt
 1 clove garlic, minced
 Boiling water
 Juice of 1 lemon, 3 tablespoons

Separate leaves from cabbage, wash and blanch in boiling salted water for 3 minutes, drain. Blend lamb, spaghetti and salt. Put about one tablespoon of the mixture on each cabbage leaf and roll up. Arrange rolls close together in layers in a saucepan, sprinkle with the garlic. Cover with a plate to keep rolls in place and add boiling water to cover. Simmer one hour, add lemon juice and simmer 1/2 hour longer. Serve with sauce in the pan. Six servings.

MEAT PATTIES WITH TOMATO SAUCE

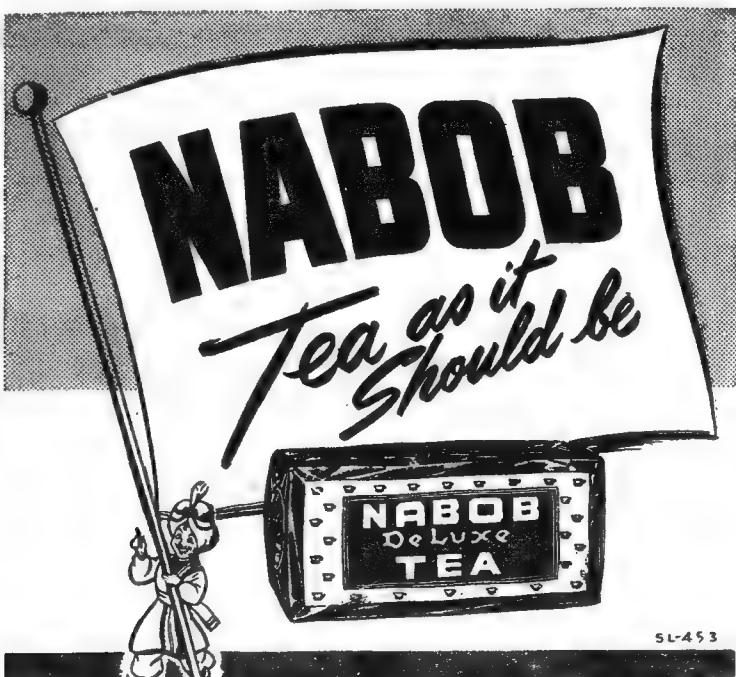
1 pound ground raw beef
 1/4 pound ground beef liver
 1 small onion, finely chopped
 2 teaspoons salt
 1/8 teaspoon pepper
 2 cups canned tomatoes
 1 egg yolk
 2 tablespoons fat
 2 cups mashed potatoes

Mix all ingredients but the fat and tomatoes lightly together. Shape into 12 patties. Brown on both sides in hot fat. Reduce heat and cook until well browned, about 8 to 10 minutes. Remove patties to hot platter. Add tomatoes to the drippings left in pan. Bring to a boil and pour over the patties. Six servings

VEAL GOULASH

1 1/2 lbs. stewing veal
 3 tablespoons flour
 3/4 teaspoon salt
 Dash of pepper
 4 tablespoons fat
 1 cup sliced onions
 1/3 cup chili sauce
 1 teaspoon paprika
 1 1/2 cups boiling water or tomato juice
 1/2 cup grated cheese

Cut veal in 1 1/2-inch cubes and dredge with flour to which the salt and pepper have been added. Melt fat in heavy saucepan, add meat cubes and brown. Add onion, chili sauce, paprika and water or tomato juice. Cover and simmer over low heat for 1 1/2 hours, or until meat is tender. Add water or tomato juice during cooking if required. Just before serving add the grated cheese, stirring until melted. Six servings



A pure product of the sugar cane, Rogers' Golden Syrup supplies the need for quickly available energy in the diet of children. As a spread for bread, or in many taste-tempting, easily prepared cakes and pies, it is supreme. Most grocers have stocks.

THE B.C. SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

To Fulfill That Trust

(Continued from page 22)

voice trickled out icily. "A beggar! she added disdainfully. "Would you make me a beggar? Never!" She turned to put on her hat.

Mrs. Oliver placed a reassuring hand on her arm. "Carol, Carol, do you think I would beg for my employee? Surely you misjudge me. I asked Jack over merely to help him out. Jack needs firewood, and he says it is as scarce here as fresh air in New York."

Carol was contrite. "Forgive me, Mrs. Oliver. I was unintentionally rude. I had forgotten that perhaps I wasn't the only person in whom you take an interest."

Jack Dobson bounced in the back door like a youngster. "Lady in distress?" he puffed. "Oh thank goodness you're O.K. Aunt Myrtle. You had me scared stiff the way you talked on the phone. Where's the burglars?" I thought you must have been getting robbed or something," he teased.

"Now listen here young man," replied his Aunt, "enough of your nonsense. Meet Miss Clarke. Carol, this is Mr. Dobson."

Jack Dobson looked up to see Carol. He had not been aware of her presence. "How do you do," they said simultaneously.

Carol was astonished at his youth. He must not be over twenty-five," she thought.

"Now sit down, Jack, Myrtle Oliver commanded, "while I tell you where you can get some wood. You said you had been trying . . ."

"Look here, Aunt Myrtle, if you called me all the way over here just to make fun of my plight, then I'll be on my way," he grinned. "You know very well there is no wood to be had."

"Please do not interrupt your elders, Jack," she chided good naturedly. "This young lady's great Uncle has all the wood on his farm that you would need to heat your buildings for the rest of your life."

"But will he sell it? That's the problem." Jack was serious now.

"You just phone him up and order a thousand dollars worth and I'll bet you a treat he'll let you have it," said Jack's Aunt Myrtle.

Carol felt she was an outsider listening in on a family affair, so when Mr. Dobson went to the phone she asked Mrs. Oliver if she might be excused.

"Not yet, my dear," the lady replied.

Jack Dobson was a boy again when he came from the phone. He grabbed his Aunt up in his arms and called her a dear old naughty lady.

"I take it that this outburst of good humor means you got the wood?" She tried to sound dignified in her very undignified position. "And besides, I want down," she laughed good humoredly.

"Mr. Dobson is a very devoted nephew," Carol thought, "but who could help loving such a dear lady as Mrs. Oliver."

Carol was suddenly aware that Jack Dobson's next words were directed to her. "You must think us very thoughtless and uncourteous Miss Clarke. I am afraid we have been so taken up with each other, my Aunt and I, that we may have made you feel like an outsider. I am very sorry," he said simply.

"Please do not worry about me," Carol said easily, "I was just thinking how fortunate you are to have such a fine Aunt." She did not add that she thought Mrs. Oliver was equally lucky to have such an exceptional nephew.

Mrs. Oliver spoke then, her face still flushed from the excitement. "My dear boy, do you know that I

haven't been tossed around like that since your Uncle's time? Did you forget that I am getting old? You've fairly taken my breath away!" But in spite of her protestations both Carol and Jack knew that she was proud of her nephew's affection.

"Now to get back to the subject of your wood, Jack. I have a little scheme, that I hope both you and Carol will approve. It involves you both." Mrs. Oliver paused while she watched her words take effect. Jack and Carol exchanged bashful glances, then they both looked at Mrs. Oliver. What did she mean?

"Aunt Myrtle," Jack asked, "What ever are you driving at? You are aware that I am not a ladies' man!"

"I mean just this," she stated, "that you are being called upon to do me a favor."

"Which is?" he inquired.

"That you now have an opportunity to help your 'lady in distress' as you put it."

"At your service, my noble Aunt," he beamed. He was altogether unprepared for her startling words.

"Your lady," she said matter-of-factly, "is Miss Clarke."

Carol decided she had stood enough of this nonsense. She arose to her full five feet two inches.

Jack glanced appraisingly from the tip of her smart little pumps to her daintily formed face bordered with soft fair curls. Her complexion, though she wore no make-up, was perfect. He noticed that her blue dress matched the dark blue of her eyes. "Perhaps after all," he decided to himself, "I was a little rash in my decisions."

"With your permission," Carol began addressing Mrs. Oliver.

"With my permission you may remain," Mrs. Oliver said quietly as if dismissing the idea of Carol's departure. "I have a plan that I must mention. You will find it to your welfare to bear with me a little while."

Carol sat down again. If Mrs. Oliver went too far with her plans Carol would tell her so.

Slowly and deliberately Mrs. Oliver laid forth her scheme. No one interrupted while she spoke. "If there are any objections," she finished, "speak now or forever afterward hold your peace."

No one objected, and Mrs. Oliver rose. Carol and Jack did likewise. "You are both dismissed," said that noble lady with dignity.

Jack thanked his Aunt, then turned to Carol. "May I take you home, Miss Clarke?"

"You are very kind," she said, "I shall be ready in a minute."

Carol felt at the same time grateful and dismayed toward Mrs. Oliver for the sudden turn of events. She put on her hat with care and slipped into her neat tweed coat. Outside of the dressing room she heard Jack Dobson and Mrs. Oliver speaking. The latter was saying that it was very well for Jack to ask Miss Clarke if he might take her home but to remember that that was his own doing, and was in no way a part of her scheme. Jack was in a gay mood again. "Run and get your coat on Aunt Myrtle and we'll take you over to your suite on the way."

Aunt Myrtle did as she was told and for once made no objections.

It was a few months later when Jack Dobson came into the shop to say that he expected the last load of wood that afternoon. He had seen Carol regularly since their first meeting.

"Are you ready to witness the end

GET EXTRA RATIONS FOR HELP ON FARMS

During the summer months most Canadian farms require temporary help. Farmer's wives have been reminded by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that if they serve twelve meals or more to temporary hired help who do not stay more than two weeks the housewife may apply to the local Ration Board for what are called "Transient Labor Rations."

However, for hired help who works and lives on the farm for periods longer than two weeks, the housewife is entitled to use the regular meat, sugar-preserves and butter coupons as they become valid. However, unless the help remains on the farm all year the housewife may not use the cannning sugar coupons except on an agreed arrangement with the owner of the ration book.

* * *

of this little plan of Aunt Myrtle's, Carol?"

"I certainly am, Jack," she laughed. "I do hope everything goes all right."

"I asked Uncle Ben to accompany the last load personally. I have a feeling the old gent is due for a few surprises," Jack commented, as he stopped the car.

Uncle Ben arrived a few minutes after Carol and Jack. "Why hello, Carol" he said, unable to hide his surprise. "I hadn't expected to see you here."

Carol greeted her great Uncle with her customary friendliness. Then Jack spoke, and handed Uncle Ben some papers. "Your pay," he said. I hope you will be relieved to have it."

"Oh, I knew I'd get it all right," he said, then glanced down at the papers in his hand. There was a note. He read it slowly twice.

"Dear Ben:

I am pleased to hear that you are delivering wood to Jack Dobson to the amount of your account with me. Mr. Dobson is paying me the cash. Thank you for your timely payment. I am enclosing a receipt to that effect.

(Signed) Jane Graham."

The other paper was the receipt showing that the account of one thousand dollars was paid.

Carol was frozen with fear as she watched Uncle Ben's face. She was relieved when Jack broke the silence.

"I am glad you knew you would get your pay," he said. "To a man of business or to any other man, nothing means more than to be trusted, and to fulfill that trust."

Uncle Ben was silent. Jack's words went over and over in his mind. "To a man of business or to any other man, nothing means more than to be trusted, and to fulfill that trust."

At first he thought Jack meant himself. Then the truth slowly dawned upon him and he realized that he, Uncle Ben himself, was the business man who had been trusted and only now, after twenty-five years, was he fulfilling that trust.

Uncle Ben lifted his eyes to the two pairs of youthful ones before him. "I've been a fool," he said slowly, "and it's taken a couple of kids to put me right."

It was then that Carol handed Uncle Ben a white envelope. His large brown hands trembled as he opened it. His eyes rested upon the contents. It was an invitation from Jane Graham to attend the marriage of her grand-daughter, Carol Clarke, to Mr. John Dobson. There followed the date, time and place.

"You will come?" Carol and Jack asked in unison.

"My children," Uncle Ben said, "I wouldn't miss that wedding for the world."

Aunt Sal Suggests

July days are long and hot, But still there's work to do; We hope you'll find these handy hints

A comfort all day through.

If that black leather handbag makes a gloomy contrast with your summer outfit wash its face with a mixture of sweet milk and sweet oil . . . two sweets to the ration of one of oil to two of milk.

* * *

And for rural ladies who have milk a-plenty, have you tried adding milk to the dish water before washing the cutlery . . . it's a lazy trick for lazy days.

* * *

July means outings and outings mean grass stains. One of the stickiest ways to remove this stain is molasses.

Of course there are other stains that can attack the best linens winter or summer. One of these is rust! I wonder if you've tried this . . . place cream of tartar in water (one tsp. to each pint), place rusted cloth in this solution and boil. Even very old stains are often put to rout this way.

* * *

A fine pastime for small barefoot youngsters on a hot afternoon is blowing soap bubbles. And if you want the bubbles to take on rainbow hues add a few drops of glycerine to the suds.

* * *

After boiling onions, save the yellowish water . . . not for soup this time . . . but to wash off dirty finger marks on the white painted woodwork. Does the trick better than soap. Then follow up with a rinse of clear water.

* * *

If you are going to holiday (we hope?) . . . but the water is very hard, remind yourself to take along a package of borax. It is the safest water softener ever. Will not harm wool, rayon or linen . . . (and this isn't a sales talk either!).

* * *

July is a month that seems made up of stains . . . stains and more stains. Mildew really is the black sheep of the whole stain family. The next time you run into the drug store remember to get a little sodium perborate. Mildew hates it just like I hate flies, thunderstorms and sunburn! Why do those three all cross my path during July?

* * *

LEFT-OVER rolls of wallpaper can be put to practical use as lining for pantry shelves and dresser drawers. This treatment is particularly attractive when the paper is of a gay color with small design.

It is a simple job to fit the paper to drawers if the drawers are turned upside down and the paper is laid over the bottom panel. The edges of the paper may be evened off with a razor blade. No glue or paste should be used.

* * *

FLAVOR	AMT. TO FLAVOR
Vanilla	1 QT. LIQUID 1 teaspoon
Orange	1/2 teaspoon
Lemon	1/2 teaspoon
Almond	1/4 teaspoon
Banana	1/4 teaspoon
Peppermint	1/4 teaspoon
Clove	1/4 teaspoon
Cinnamon	1/3 teaspoon
Nutmeg	1/4 teaspoon
Black Walnut	1/8 teaspoon
Mint	1/4 teaspoon

F. Mylrea Wins \$1,600.00 Cash

OAK LAKE, MANITOBA, MAN SECURES THE HIGH TOTAL OF 30,438 in FARM AND RANCH REVIEW'S Figure Puzzle Contest. Mr. Steve Kindrachuk, of Sokal, Sask., wins \$750.00 Second Prize. Mr. Steve T. Sarchuk, of Sokal, wins Third Prize of \$375.00, while Mr. J. N. Sawatzky of Rosenfeld, Man., wins \$187.50 as Fourth Prize Winner. Alberta's Major Prize Winner is Mr. John R. White of Carstairs who places Fifth to win \$150.00 Cash.

COMBINE PUZZLE

The correct answer to the Combine Puzzle as previously announced, was 1,702. So many had the correct answer to this puzzle that in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, a second puzzle known as the Tie Breaker was sent to all who answered the Combine Puzzle correctly. Both puzzles, so practical, created intense interest, many writing that even though they did not win, the enjoyment they had obtained in solving these puzzles during the long winter months was sufficient. An exceedingly large number of contestants expressed their confidence in Farm and Ranch Review Puzzle Contest, and hoped they would conduct another one next winter, especially if they would use a Tie Breaker along the same lines as the one used this year. This Tie Breaker gave the inexperienced contestant the same opportunity to win a prize as a contestant who has had several years' experience in solving Tie Breakers. Hard work, and hard work alone, was the only requirement needed to win.

\$5.00 Prize Winners

30,428, Mr. R. Waddell, Newdale, Man.; 30,428, P. Marcinkiw, Donwell, Sask.; 30,428, Mrs. J. Arabsky, Nipawin, Sask.; 30,427, S. Trombo, Brokenhead, Man.; 30,425, G. Christensen, Pathlow, Sask.; 30,425, Abe Dueck, Kleefeld, Man.; 30,425, F. Gabora, Donwell, Sask.; 30,425, P. N. Korchinski, Box 45, Ituna, Sask.; 30,425, J. E. Goudie, 174-24A St. S.W., Calgary, Alta.; 30,425, F. Toffan, Donwell, Sask.; 30,425, R. Blumell, Box 30, Magrath, Alta.; 30,425, W. Demman, 570 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.; 30,425, J. Dunlop, Jasmin, Sask.; 30,425, J. Gizen, Prelate, Sask.; 30,424, Mrs. L. Davis, Sintaluta, Sask.; 30,424, N. Gelleta, Hubbard, Sask.; 30,424, S. Aasberg, Findlater, Sask.; 30,424, N. Sheddowski, Porcupine Plain, Sask.; 30,424, Miss Elsie Ostofchuk, Box 107, Hyas, Sask.; 30,424, I. F. Ens, Box 14, Blumenhof, Sask. (Mr. Ens used two numbers beginning with five. Thus winning over F. N. Miskow.)

\$2.00 Prize Winners

(Totals from 30,424 to 30,395)

Frank N. Miskow, Box 532, Minnedosa, Man.; Alfred Etty, Galahad, Alta.; Mrs. Alice McKenzie (W.G.), Box 665, Red Deer, Alta.; J. N. Dyk, Box 324, Hague, Sask.; F. Buchacher, Muenster, Sask.; H. B. Arabsky, 477 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; E. J. Edwards, Box 199, Nokomis, Sask.; H. Stevenson, Box 188, Nokomis, Sask.; Martin P. Wall, Box 227, Deloraine, Man.; Abram P. Janzen, Thornt Hill, Man.; C. G. Anderson, Neelin, Man.; C. P. Parker, Simpson, Sask.; W. C. Pushka, Angusville, Man.; H. Mueller, Box 210, Steinbach, Man.; M. Poelzer, Bay Trail, Sask.; L. A. Sarchuk, 529-18 Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.; W. T. Neudorf, Hague, Sask.; G. F. Fenske, R.R. No. 1, Melville, Sask.; H. P. Schnedler, Lyddon, Sask.; G. M. Hart, Box 48, Instow, Sask.; L. G. Edwards, Ebor, Man.; P. Jensen, Unity, Sask.; J. A. Blondeau, Jasmin, Sask.; P. Shuter, Hafford, Sask.; R. Vrabetz, 225-17 Ave., New Westminster, B.C.; S. Hallgrimson, Mozart, Sask.; J. Engel, Rhein, Sask.; C. Loepky, Plum Coulee, Man.; Oscar Van Den Bussche, Swan Lake, Man.; J. M. Caruk, Sifton, Man.; Mrs. L. C. Bell, Davidson, Sask.; Roy J. Munch, Esterhazy, Sask.; Mrs. W. Thomas, Hillcrest, Alta.; T. R. C. Dodd, Box 115, Unity, Sask.; W. E. Morgan, Wawanusa, Man.; N. Panchuk, Hyas, Sask.; C. H. Swift, Kinloch, Sask.; R. Gordner, Ponoka, Alta.; J. C. Vaughan, McCreary, Man.; L. R. McNichol, Tate, Sask.; J. Zeiko, Forgan, Sask.; Alfred Hogg, Stony Beach, Sask.; G. Hunchak, Brombury, Sask.; J. K. Hildebrand, Box 67, Altona, Man.; Mrs. A. L. Angle, Winnifred, Alta.; K. J. Wiebe, Vanderhoof, B.C.; J. W. Berg, Box 455, Altona, Man.; P. L. Mamchur, Box 216, Wakaw, Sask.; Mrs. T. Yanko, Box 202, Kellher, Sask.; A. Stilling, Paswegen, Sask.; F. P. Kehler, Box 142, Wyndham, Sask.; P. Vogt, Box 67, Lethbridge, Alta.; Mrs. M. V. Kozak, Poplar Park, Man.; H. M. Scott, Consort, Alta.; T. Hunter, Cloan, Sask.; J. J. Dahl, Rosemae, Sask.; I. J. Darby, Shackleton, Sask.; Victor N. Roberts, 1538 Rae St., Regina, Sask.; W. G. McCullough, Box 774, Moose Jaw, Sask.; G. Coulterman, R.R. No. 2, Irma, Alta.; A. Leslie, Box 134, Kellher, Sask.; J. J. Froese, Box 39, Winkler, Man.; Mrs. G. R. Dueck, Box 158, Plum Coulee, Man.; F. Schafhauser, Landis, Sask.; W. Anderson, Minnechik, Alta.; Eric Craigie, Creston, B.C.; H. W. Calanchie, Calder,

Capital Prize Winners

F. R. MYLREA, Oak River, Man., 30,438	\$1,600.00
(\$1,500.00 for Grand Prize plus \$100.00 special prize for sending his solution in Feb.)	
STEVE KINDRACHUK, Sokal, Sask., 30,437	\$750.00
(Won over Mr. Sarchuk and Mr. Sawatzky by using two more groups of figures beginning with six.)	
STEVE T. SARCHUK, Sokal, Sask., 30,437	\$375.00
(Mr. Sarchuk won over J. N. Sawatzky by sending \$4.00 on his Tie Breaker.)	
J. N. SAWATZKY, Rosenfeld, Man., 30,437	\$187.50
JOHN R. WHITE, Carstairs, Alta., 30,436	\$150.00
WALTER STANKO, Ashville, Man., 30,435	\$125.00
(Won over G. Doell by using four more groups of figures beginning with six.)	
G. DOELL, Carman, Man., 30,435	\$100.00
C. L. CHERNESKI, Box A, Goodeve, Sask., 30,434	\$50.00
M. MILLER, Morris, Man., 30,433	\$47.00
M. W. GABORA, Mikado, Sask., 30,432	\$46.00
(Won over J. W. McNichol by using two more groups of figures beginning with six.)	
J. W. McNICHOL, Nokomis, Sask., 30,432	\$45.00
R. J. REDLIN, Brookdale, Sask., 30,431	\$44.00
(Won over A. J. Belous by using one more group of figures beginning with five.)	
A. J. BELOUS, Hyas, Sask., 30,431	\$43.00
(Won over R. I. Bolme by using two more groups of figures beginning with six.)	
R. I. BOLME, Esterhazy, Sask., 30,431	\$42.00
(Won over H. Baser by using five more groups of figures beginning with six.)	
H. BASER, Vegreville, Alta., 30,431	\$16.00
(Won over M. Solowy by using one more group of figures beginning with six.)	
M. SOLOWY, Wakaw, Sask., 30,431	\$15.00
WM. TOEWS, Myrtle, Man., 30,431	\$39.00
(Sent in a total of \$10.00 thus making his prize larger than M. Solowy and H. Baser.)	
M. E. McNICHOL, Copeau, Sask., 30,430	\$28.00
A. M. McNICHOL, Nokomis, Sask., 30,429	\$37.00
(Won over Joe Miller by using three more groups of figures beginning with six.)	
JOE MILLER, Morden, Man., 30,429	\$36.00

\$1.00 Prize Winners

(Totals from 30,394 to 30,366)

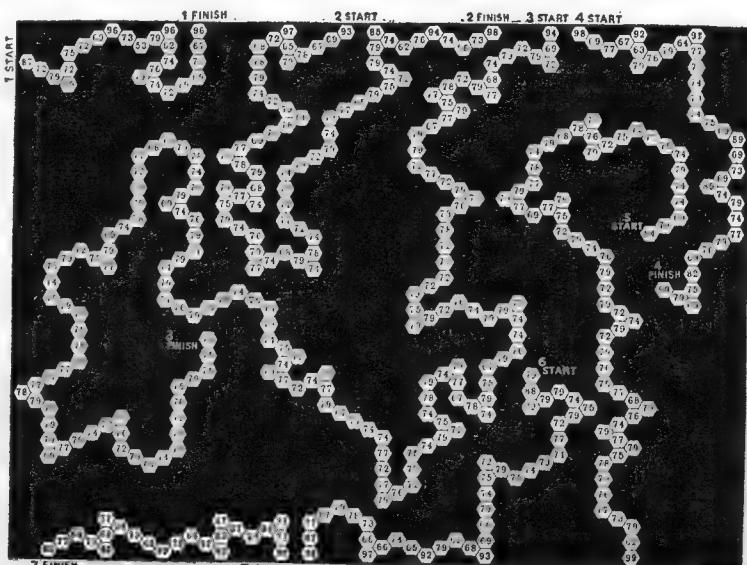
A. Rediek, Picture Butte, Alta.; M. Oshane, Willowbrook, Sask.; A. Munch, Esterhazy, Sask.; Felix Lang, Tramping Lake, Sask.; Calvin J. Baker, Kindersley, Sask.; J. Jensen, R.R. No. 1, Hardisty, Alta.; I. E. Hoepner, Box 441, Morden, Man.; E. McKim, Glenavon, Sask.; G. Krourek, Box 244, Esterhazy, Sask.; M. Palmerchuk, Box 233, Stony Plain, Alta.; P. M. Ziegler, Revenue, Sask.; C. O. Anderson, Box 194, Norquay, Sask.; A. L. Ens, Box H, Hague, Sask.; L. V. DeLainey, Broadacres, Sask.; H. Vickers, Bredenbury, Sask.; R. H. Stapleton, St. Louis, Sask.; Mrs. W. D. Poole, Oberon P.O., Man.; E. Bonthoux, Wingard, Sask.; H. J. Gurney, Box 258, Powell River, B.C.; E. Ragot, 373 Youville St., St. Boniface, Man.; Mrs. A. Sjoberg, R.R. No. 2, Speers, Sask.; A. M. Pidhorodetsky, Jasmin, Sask.; R. J. Anderson, MacDowell, Sask.; W. Filipowich, Box 75, Arran, Sask.; G. A. Rae, Box 15, Arcola, Sask.; E. M. Greer, Box 35, Spy Hill, Sask.; S. K. Witham, Box 711, Duncan, B.C.; F. Yansa, Denross, Man.; O. Olson, Erickson, Man.; J. L. Anderson, 1008 Front St., Nelson, B.C.; R. Shultz, Margo, Sask.; P. B. Kobussen, 1910 1/2 20 St. W., Saskatoon, Sask.; A. Matthews, R.R. No. 1, Eckville, Alta.; Mrs. M. McPherson, Chipperfield, Sask.; R. H. Foale, Howie P.O., Alta.; D. E. Young, Box 897, Dawson Creek, B.C.; Mrs. Clara Calver, Box 6, Bethune, Sask.; E. Marzluf, Westbourne, Man.; J. Karpa, Box 198, Kipling, Sask.; C. C. Poole, Box 110, Franklin, Man.; H. Froese, Prince George, B.C.; A. Bergman, Drawer 309, Wynyard, Sask.; H. P. Johnson, Scots-guard, Sask.; J. A. Samco, Kleczkowski, Sask.; L. Smith, Armley, Sask.; T. R. Rowand, Box 224, Nokomis, Sask.; L. Pettyjohn, Merryflat, Sask.; C. Preisen-tanz, Plumas, Man.; P. G. Miller, Gen. Del., Saskatoon, Sask.; J. E. Froese, Box 39, Winkler, Man.; M. W. Rudak, Bellis, Alta.; Mrs. T. C. Wilhelm, Kennedy, Sask.; W. Gawlik, Laniwci, Sask.; Mrs. Florence Lovely, 3804 Manor St., New Westminster, B.C.; H. B. Hornby, Sutherland P.O., Sask.; A. A. Froese, Vander-hoof, B.C.; Chris. Gabert, Bloomsbury, Alta.; B. Sigurdson, Leslie, Sask.; J. Winkler, Parkbeg, Sask.; A. Fischer, Adanac, Sask.; E. K. Johnson, Simmie, Sask.; Aron A. Enns, R.R. No. 2, Box 110, Winkler, Man.; J. A. Kirk, Wolfe, Sask.; S. Janostak, Jr., Coleman, Alta.; J. M. Uselman, Reward, Sask.; W. Birrell, Jr., Box E, Invermay, Sask.; J. E. Connors, 10334-114 St., Edmonton, Alta.; R. Kre-piakievich, Hampton, Sask.; Mrs. L. Campbell, Neepawa, Man.; A. P. Penner, Bradner, B.C.; Mrs. W. Schopfer, Artland, Sk.; A. W. Hine, Osage, Sask.; A. P. Friesen, Box 179, Lowe Farm, Man.; C. Mac Brown, Grandview, Man.; P. P. Wall, Box 198, Steinbach, Man.; Mrs. Lloyd Whitworth, Beulah, Man.; Mrs. C. W. Williams, Minniota, Man.; R. A. Smith, Lindbrook, Alta.; D. G. Sinclair, Blackfoot, Alta.; F. S. Blair, Youngstown, Alta.; M. G. Isbister, Wingard, Sask.; R. C. Van Aalst, 203-2nd St. W., Calgary, Alta.; K. Werbeski, Tarnopol, Sask.; A. Green, Mayfair, Sask.; W. Neale Bubb, Ifley, Sask.; G. Lunsted, Box 496, Dauphin, Man.; Mrs. A. T. Waterman, Sub P.O. 23, Edmonton, Alta.; B. Bue, Jenner, Alta.; J. J. Veer, Great Deer, Sask.; J. H. Matwechuk, Box 27, Tway, Sask.; E. L. Underschultz, R.R. No. 2, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.; H. Nordquist, Valbrond, Sask.; P. F. Kutcher, Pigeon Bluff, Man.; M. Klassen, Box 329, Winkler, Man.; J. L. Scheidt, Box 107, Blaine Lake, Sask.; P. Kushnir, Box 10, Hampton, Sask.; W. Leiding, Box 99, McMahon, Sask.; D. G. Doerksen, Box 110, Grunthal, Man.; H. Siemens, Box 210, Rush Lake, Sask.; W. Hockley, R. R., Summerland, B.C.

Affidavits Secured

Declarations in the form of affidavits were secured from the winning contestants to the effect that they worked entirely alone; did not secure help or assistance from any other candidate; did not receive help of any kind from major prize winners in our last Figure Puzzle Contest; did not secure help from anyone living East of the territory allowed by the contest rules; that they did not at any time have more than one set of Tie Breakers; that they did not work on any Tie Breaker other than their own; that they did not turn over their paths or working papers to anyone; that they did not have their chart or working papers around so that a copy could be made of them; that they did not take an unfair advantage over the other contestants and are legitimately entitled to the prize they won.

The Farm and Ranch Review sincerely thank all the contestants who participated in the big Figure Puzzle Contest just closed. We regret that everyone could not be a big winner, but feel certain that all of our readers appreciate the fair, square and impartial manner in which the contest was conducted and the prizes awarded.

THE WINNING CHART



The above is a photograph of Mr. Mylrea's winning chart. This will no doubt help a great number of contestants to see where they made their mistakes in working the Tie Breaker, and will help them in any future contests they enter.

Notice To Prize Winners

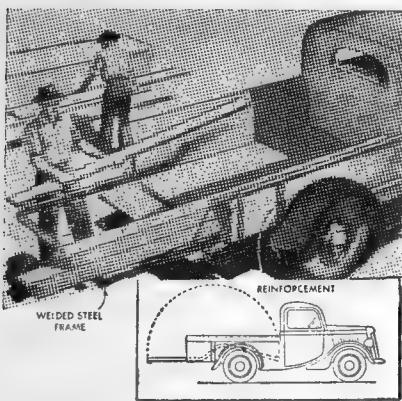
The prize cheques will not be awarded until September. This will give us additional time to verify each prize winner and see that all prizes are won in accordance with the rules. We reserve the right to make any necessary changes in the list of prize winners, should it be found that a name has been left out or that a contestant has been awarded a prize that he is not entitled to.

Special Prize Winners

Miss Audrey McDougald, Kisby, Sask., \$25.00; Mrs. Gilbert Ferris, 1228 Brunette St., New Westminster, B.C., \$25.00; Miss Belle Westwick, Patricia, Alta., \$25.00; Mr. Walter Unick, Box 97, R.R. 1, Winnipeg, Man., \$25.00.

Farm & Devices

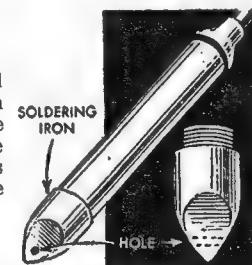
By Courtesy of The Popular Mechanics Magazine
EXTENSION ON BED OF TRUCK INCREASES CAPACITY



ONE contractor found that the capacity of his pickup truck for hauling bulky loads was increased greatly by adding the extension shown. It is of welded steel construction and bolts to the sides of the truck. A flat-iron reinforcement is fastened to the sides, one of the bolts being the same one that holds the extension. When not in use, the frame is folded back so that it rests on the bed of the truck out of the way. Although the extension will not bear any great weight, the arrangement is ideal for carrying loads such as lumber on a pick-up truck. Since this, in effect, extends the truck body, warning flags may be necessary.

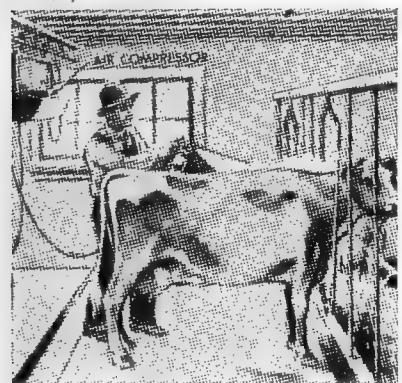
IMPROVED METHOD OF SOLDERING

IF a small hole $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter is drilled through a soldering iron about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the tip, depending upon the size of the iron, more solder can be held. This will permit feeding the solder directly to the work when soldering seams and joints. The hole as well as the tip must be tinned, of course.



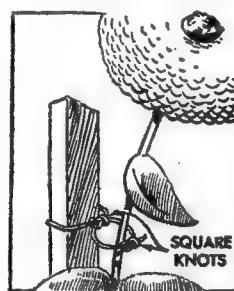
SPRAY GUN APPLIES INSECT KILLER

WHERE electric power is available on farms, an electric paint-spray gun can be used to apply liquid fly killer to cows. The air compressor is mounted on a platform built into the litter carrier and braced with cleats to prevent slipping. With this arrangement, access to all stalls is easier.



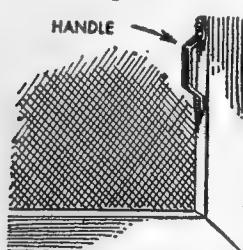
CORD PREVENTS CHAFING OF PLANTS

WHEN staking and tying tomato, zinnia, dahlia and other tall-growing garden plants, tie the first loop tightly to the stake with a square knot. Then tie a second loop loosely about the stem of the plant. In this way, the plant can swing freely without danger of chafing or breaking and the cord cannot slip down on the stake.



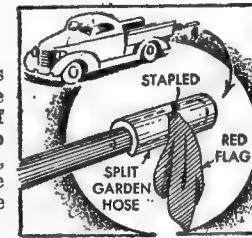
HANDLES SIMPLIFY INSTALLING SCREEN

IF installing window screens from inside your home, you can hold the screen firmly by using metal handles screwed on the inside of the screen frames at the sides. These handles are of the type which generally can be obtained from hardware and dime stores.



FLAG ON PROJECTING TRUCK LOAD

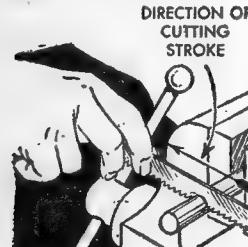
TO attach a warning flag to pipe and similar loads projecting from the rear of a truck, staple one corner of a piece of red cloth to a short length of garden hose that has been split lengthwise to slip over the pipe. When the load consists of lumber, use a short section of automobile tire casing in the same manner and slip it around the end of the longest board.



DIRECTION OF CUTTING STROKE

HACKSAWING IN CLOSE QUARTERS

WHEN it is necessary to use a hacksaw in close quarters where the frame cannot be inserted, remove the blade and use it with the teeth pointed toward you so the cutting is done when the blade is on the drawing stroke. This will prevent buckling of the blade.



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THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

NEW RATION BOOK IN SEPTEMBER

Ration Book No. 6 will be distributed in Canada during the week of September 9th to 16th. The dates on which distribution centres will be open in the various centres across the Dominion will be fixed locally, and consumers should watch their daily and weekly papers, and listen to the radio for announcements concerning their own distribution days.

As in past distributions, centres will be staffed by volunteers and it is the responsibility of the ration book holder to call for his own book, or to authorize another person to do it for him. Any member of a family, for instance, over the age of 16, may apply for all the ration books in his family, or a neighbour may perform the same duty for others in his community. The RB-191 form in the back of the present book must, however, be completed by the owner of the book before it is presented at the distribution centre.

Persons who do not pick up their books while the distribution centres are open will not be able to obtain a new book until after September 29. Late-comers will find themselves temporarily without the use of two meat coupons, two butter coupons and three sugar coupons which fall due on September 19th and 26th.

SLAUGHTERING OF LIVE STOCK AND STAMPING OF CARCASSES

A farmer does not need to hold a slaughter permit to entitle him to slaughter live stock on his own farm premises or to have live stock slaughtered for him on his own farm premises if, in each case, the meat obtained from the slaughter is:

- (a) used and consumed on his own farm premises;
- (b) sold or supplied by him direct to another farmer for use and consumption only on the farm premises of the other farmer.

A farmer may, to obtain meat for the above purposes, have live stock slaughtered for him elsewhere than on his own farm premises if:

- (a) he obtains a special authorization in writing from a Regional Foods or Meats Officer of the Board or from some other officer of the Board duly authorized in that behalf by the Administrator; and
- (b) he delivers such authorization to the slaughterer prior to or at the time he delivers the live stock to him for slaughter.

HOME-MADE FOOD SALE

Authority to sell or raffle home-made jams, jellies, and other rationed foods (such as a ham or dairy butter) in reasonable amounts and coupon free, by churches or other charitable organizations, must be obtained by application to the Local Ration Board. Purchased preserves may also be included. The Board will determine the amount of rationed commodities that may be sold in this manner and, if permission is granted, so advise the applicant.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF BEEF CEILINGS

To facilitate the movement of cattle and provide a better beef supply during the present seasonal shortage, price ceilings at wholesale on beef carcasses grading "red" brand or "blue" brand according to government standards were temporarily suspended from May 27th to July 20th next. There is no change in the retail price ceilings.

TRANSIENT LABOUR RATIONS

Extra rations will be allotted to farmers or other rural dwellers employing transient help for less than two weeks for some specific purpose such as haying, harvesting, etc. Applications should be made to the Local Ration Boards in the district.

Coupons will not be provided for less than a total of twelve meals.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
July 4.....	R-13	44	S-17 to S-21 inclusive
July 11.....	R-14	45	—
July 18.....	R-15	46	S-22 and S-23
July 25.....	—	47	—

Note:—On June 30th, butter coupons R-1 to R-9 and meat coupons M-29 to M-39 expired. Five pounds of sugar for canning are provided by coupons S-17 to S-21, inclusive, becoming valid on July 4.

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

CLASSIFIED

QUICK RESULTS for
BUYERS & SELLERS
AT LOW COST

ADVERTISEMENTS

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in Canada, west of the Great Lakes and when remittance is made direct to our office—25c for 2 years or 50c for 5 years.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES: Sixty cents per Agate line.

PURE-BRED BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cost \$2.00 for 6 months or \$3.00 per year. The breeders listed below will be glad to send particulars on request. Write them of your requirements.

Aberdeen-Angus

Casa Loma Stock Farm, Accredited since 1924. Cathro & Anderson R.R. 4, Calgary, Alta., Est. 1905.

Chas. Ellett & Sons, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, R.R. 2, South Edmonton, Alberta.

Highland Stock Farm, Accredited Herd, Chas. C. Matthews, Calgary, Alta.

Roy Ballhorn, Accredited Herd, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Jerseys

Huntington Farm, Accredited Herd, Purebred Land and Water Fowl, W. J. Pickard, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Red Polls

T. H. Howes, Willow Farm, Accredited Herd, Millet, Alberta.

Shetland Ponies

Barton's Pony Ranch, Nokomis, Sask.

R.O.P. BARRED ROCKS

R.O.P. Porgeny Testing. Ed. Brewitt, Michichi, Alberta.

AUTO PARTS & ACCESSORIES

CAR OWNERS — Attention! Save money on your Auto repairs and accessories. Complete stock of new and used parts. Write for our Free Catalogue. Auto Wrecking Company, Limited, 263-273 Fort Street, Winnipeg, Man.

BABY CHICKS

CHICK BARGAINS for immediate delivery: Barred Rocks, heavy hybrids, non-sexed \$9.95; pullets, \$11.95; cockerels, \$9.75. Assorted heavy breeds non-sexed, \$8.95; pullets, \$10.95; cockerels, \$9.50 per hundred. This advertisement must accompany your order to receive these special prices. Shipped C.O.D. anywhere. Top Notch Chickeries, Guelph, Ontario.

THERE'S NO GAMBLE ABOUT 1946—It's going to be a poultry year. The poultry industry is the logical one to expand today—as birds are economical users of our short grain supply. Canada is one of those fortunate countries that can export food to feed a hungry world. It's going to take a long time to fill the bread basket of the world. Working men who are rebuilding their devastated countries must eat. Fill up the brooders. It isn't too late to fill them with Tweddles, the husky, healthy, fast growing kind. Pretty soon they'll be ready for the grass—nature's cheapest and best food. And don't forget you can't go wrong with chicks with a record of 21 years' satisfaction to steady customers. Don't delay, write today for free catalogue and greatly reduced prices for July. No waiting, prompt delivery. Twaddle Chick Hatcheries Limited, Fergus, Ontario.

TOP NOTCH TIME-TESTED CHICKS are a sure thing for 1946. More than ever before it will pay you to order chicks from an old-established firm. Why? Because with the need for food so urgent we dare not gamble on slow growth or high mortality. We need liveable, growable, layable chicks, the kind that will produce eggs and meat next Fall. You get that kind of chicks when you order Top Notch. Prompt delivery on all the popular pure breeds and hybrid crosses in non-sexed, pullets or cockerels. Prices greatly reduced for July. Free catalogue. Top Notch Chickeries, Guelph, Ontario.

B.C. PROPERTY

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA?

Latest developments, property values, business opportunities, taxes, markets, newspapers, local maps. Information—compiled daily from reports despatched by qualified representatives throughout British Columbia. Enclose 12 cents in stamps. We don't sell real estate—but inspections and appraisals of property arranged. Calgary Office—3821 Fifth Street W.; British Columbia Home Seekers Service.

BELTING

WRITE for Special Bargain List on Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main Street, Winnipeg.

• Rate: Six Cents Per Word, One Insertion •

5 INSERTIONS FOR THE PRICE OF FOUR

9 INSERTIONS FOR THE PRICE OF SEVEN

Cash Must Accompany Order.

Special Rates on Purebred Livestock and Certified Seed—3 cents per word.

In this Department may be advertised anything you want to buy, sell or exchange.

Each group of numbers and each group of initials count as one word. Name and address must also be counted.

Copy of paper containing your advertisement will be sent you, and this will constitute an acknowledgment of your order.

Copy of your advertisement must reach us 15 days in advance of date of issue to insure insertion.

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DRS. Cassady & Cassady, Chiropractors, 27 Canada Life Bldg., Calgary.

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MEN WANTED to Learn Barbering. No experience required. Light, clean, inside work. Offers steady employment, big pay. Many positions now open. Opportunities for advancement. Write Moler Barbering College, 814 Centre St., Calgary.

BE AN AUCTIONEER—A pleasant, profitable occupation. Send for FREE catalogue and how to receive the Home Study Course. Fred Reppert School of Auctioneering. Box 158 Decatur, Indiana, U.S.A.

WANTED—MEN FOR POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT

With the release of cars, trucks, all types of farm machinery, steel for buildings, bridges and construction programs, there should be the greatest boom in our history this Spring. Mechanics and Welders will be in great demand, and those who train this Winter will be ready to take advantage of this opportunity. If you are a farmer, a mechanical training will pay you big returns on your investment. If you are over 16, write now for our Free Booklet on MECHANICS OR WELDING, sent postpaid.

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1515 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

F FARMS & RANCHES FOR SALE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Unimproved farm lands and grazing lands in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan at reasonable prices. For particulars, apply to Land Branch, 957, Dept. Natural Resources, Calgary, Alberta.

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Also City and Suburban Property

WILLARD CUMMING & CO.

418 Lancaster Building, Calgary

Phones M1288 - M7094 - W1783

Foothills Ranch, 2,150 ac. deeded; 900 ac. lease; new log bldgs. and corrals; 320 cattle, 100 calves; farm machinery incl. tractor and truck, as going concern, \$65,000.

1,600 ac., 65 miles northeast of Calgary; 800 ac. seeded; 430 summerfallow; bal. pasture with springs, 2 sets fair bldgs.; school; elevators and highway adjoining farm; soil clay loam; \$30 per acre. Terms to settle est. Crop at fair valuation.

960 ac., adjoining nice village, central Alberta; public and high school; fair bldgs.; excellent water and windmill; 250 ac. wheat; 200 ac. summerfallow; bal. hay and pasture; excellent farm land at \$15 per ac. \$5,000 cash. Crop included.

1,120 ac., central Alberta; 440 ac. cult.; hay meadow for 500 tons; large buildings; fair to good condition; carries 200 cattle; 4 miles to elevators; highway at gate. \$16,000 with \$12,000 cash.

1,000 ac. east of Lacombe; 650 ac. cult.; splendid house and cottage for help; beautiful lawn and shrubbery; all necessary bldgs.; granaries for 10,000 bushels; elevators one mile; \$26 per ac., \$15,000 cash.

LARGE DAIRY FARM, Calgary district; 100 milch cows; 50 heifers; milk cheques \$2,000 per month. Enquire for particulars.

We have ranches, dairy farms, grain farms, mixed farms, etc. Write us your requirements and cash available.

FRANK FREEZE, COPE AGENCIES LTD., 229 Eighth Avenue West, C.H. MAGEE, Farm & Ranch Division CALGARY, ALTA.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—6-ton wagon scale in excellent condition, complete with top planks, \$100.00; \$75.00 without planks, f.o.b. Regina. Cowan Fuel Company, Regina, Sask.

MEDICAL

STOMACH TROUBLE

IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH YOUR stomach, try "LINSEED PREPARATION." It is a sound old Swedish remedy used by thousands with satisfactory results for stomach disorders, gas pains, heartburn, catarrh, etc. Price per packet, \$2 postpaid. Bergman Bros., Box 28, Erskine, Alberta.

NURSERY STOCK

SUNLIGHT AND CHIEF RASPBERRIES, \$2.00 per hundred; Hansen's Improved Sand Cherries, Hazel Nuts, Saskatoons, Highbush Cranberries, ten for \$1.00, postpaid. Fall delivery. T. H. Kelsey, Gunn, Alta.

PATENTS

LELAND S. MITCHELL, Registered Patent Attorney. Free Literature on Patents. 410 McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

PERSONAL

TWO-IN-ONE RUG MAKER and Hemstitcher. This invention can be used on all sewing machines. No more drudgery making hooked rugs by hand. Saves material and labor and the rugs last longer. Also makes comforters, pillow tops, slippers, piano scarfs, auto robes, fringe and trimmings for dresses and coats. Makes artistic designs, flowers, borders and so forth. Makes beautiful rugs from stockings, rags, etc. It can be used to hemstitch two separate pieces of material without basting them together first. It will cross over its own work successfully. It will hemstitch a circle perfectly as well as inlaid hemstitching. Complete with full instructions, only 75 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

RUPTURE TROUBLES ENDED

Positive relief and comfort. Advanced method. No elastic, no understrap, no steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. M, Preston, Ontario.

GRATTON'S WRINKLE LOTION, a superior full strength astringent that scientifically smooths out fine lines and wrinkles, instantly closing and rehining the pores, it gives a soft satin smooth finish to any complexion at once, no waiting, a wonderful powder base. Price, \$1 or four bottles for \$3, postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Man.

LONELY? GET ACQUAINTED, MARRY. Hundreds of members. Many with means. Widows with farms or city property. Country and city girls. Teachers, nurses, farmers' daughters, cooks and housekeepers. Sealed particulars free. Canadian Correspondence Club, Box 128, Calgary, Alta.

SEWING MACHINE DARNER, fits all makes sewing machines. You can mend stockings, shirts, linens, clothing. Also for quilting, stitching, marking linens, overcasting seams, and many uses. Full instructions with each darning; 50 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

TAPEWORM

Stomach and thread worms often are the cause of ill health in humans, all ages. No one immune! Why not find out if this is your trouble? Interesting particulars? FREE! Mulvey's Remedies, Dept. FR, Specialists, Toronto 3, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR can be yours, free from dandruff, baldness, falling hair and itching scalp. Use Grattan's Hair Restorer, fully guaranteed. Complete treatment, 75 cents, postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LONESOME? Join Reliable Club—Established 1909. Book of photos and descriptions of members. Free. Sealed. Exchange Company, 3827-H Main, Kansas City, Mo.

KWIK-KLIP SAVE BARBER COSTS—Men trim your own hair. Ladies, remove hair from arms and legs. Trim hair with a professional taper, no steps; fine for trimming children's hair. Use like ordinary comb. A safe money-saving invention Kwik-Klip, complete with full directions, only 59 cents, postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Man.

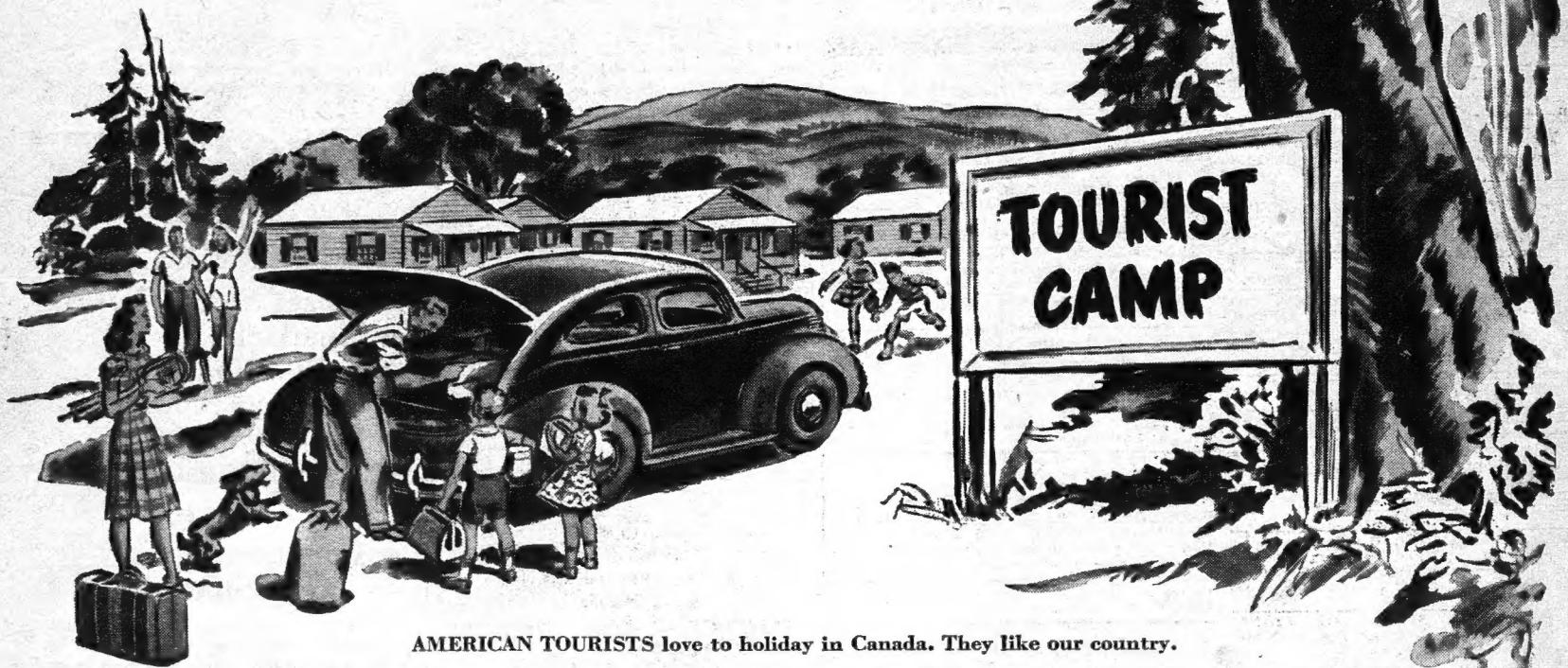
ULCERS, LEG SORES, ECZEMA, PINES, other skin ailments successfully treated by my improved ointment healing while you work. Quick relief, saving time, money. Testimonials from patients coast to coast. \$1 trial will convince you. Nurse R. Tucker, Birks Bldg., Winnipeg.

STOCKING RUN MENDER—New invention that mends runs in stockings in a few seconds. No thread or wool needed. Machine does the work leaving stockings like new, only 25 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

RUPTURED? New patented invention, lifts and holds like the human hand. Write for information. Hand-Lock Products, 146 King St. East, Kitchener, Ont.

BOOK OF ONE THOUSAND DREAMS and their meaning—How soon you will marry, and who your future husband or wife will be, 120 pages in well bound covers. Most complete published, 45c post paid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The market that comes to you ...



AMERICAN TOURISTS love to holiday in Canada. They like our country.

They come—spending money at our tourist camps, our fishing centres, our cities, towns and vacation resorts. That money gets around. It spreads to every community, benefitting every Canadian.

It's a big enterprise, this tourist business. And it's growing all the time.

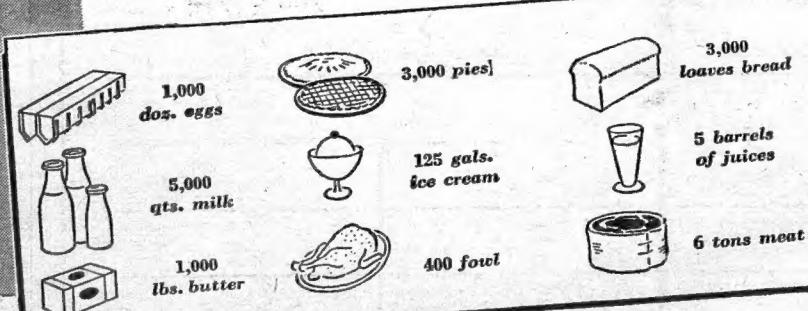
THIS YEAR MILLIONS OF AMERICAN VISITORS are expected to cross the border, holiday bound. Let's give them a friendly Canadian welcome—show them that, in spite of current crowding and shortages, we're glad to have them—that we're good neighbours whom they and their friends will want to visit again and again. Doing this will help to safeguard and build this great "natural industry".

IT HAPPENS EVERY YEAR... In 1945 tourists spent over one hundred and sixty million dollars in Canada. In the

years ahead, as our ability to handle tourist traffic grows, who is to say how big this business may become?

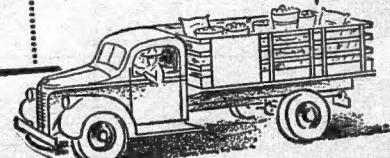
Your Canadian Travel Bureau is protecting and developing your interests in this huge market. In widespread publicity across the border we are reminding our American neighbours of Canada's attractions and, at the same time, tactfully advising them that, in this difficult year, visitors would be wise to make reservations ahead.

Here is
what ONE typical
tourist camp
bought
in ONE season



And that is just part
of the order

This camp's shopping
list indicates what the
tourist business means to
Canadians as a major
annual market



CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa.

IRREGULAR PAGINATION

**Mr. F
AR**



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS

FAIR to You?

STREET PRICES FOR EQUAL QUALITY WHEAT AT UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN BORDER TOWNS

NECHE, NORTH DAKOTA	-----
GRETNA, MANITOBA	-----
PORTAL, NORTH DAKOTA	-----
NORTH PORTAL, SASK.	-----
WHITETAIL, MONTANA	-----
BIG BEAVER, SASK.	-----
SWEET GRASS, MONTANA	-----
COUTTS, ALBERTA	-----

Canadian Funds	Difference or Cash Loss to You
1.91 $\frac{3}{8}$	
1.10	.81 $\frac{3}{8}$
1.87 $\frac{5}{8}$	
1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$.80 $\frac{1}{8}$
1.81 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1.05 $\frac{3}{4}$.75 $\frac{1}{2}$
1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1.05	.72 $\frac{1}{2}$

Think of the hundreds — perhaps thousands of dollars you will lose by this difference in prices . . . **AS LONG AS THE PRESENT PRICES CONTINUE.**

Do you believe that your Participation Certificate can make up for more than a small part of the tremendous loss you are suffering?

You have been told that for your present sacrifice you will receive some benefit in the future.

HOW CAN YOU BELIEVE THAT?

You know full well that, in the long run, the greater part of Canadian wheat must be sold abroad at competitive world prices.

SO why shouldn't you get the higher prices now?

U.S. farmers are getting them — and importing countries are paying them.

BUT — when world production of wheat gets back to normal — **YOU KNOW that buyers will buy in the cheapest market.**

WOULDN'T YOU, IF YOU WERE THE BUYER?

YOU KNOW that no housewife anywhere will ever pay more for a loaf of bread one or two years from now, merely because Canadian wheat growers today are accepting less than world prices.

WHAT GUARANTEE HAVE YOU THAT BECAUSE YOU ACCEPT A LOWER PRICE NOW, YOU WILL GET A HIGHER PRICE LATER?

No guarantee at all.

And don't let anybody tell you anything to the contrary. It isn't true.

Even British importers think you should now be getting higher prices. Here's what Broomhall's Corn Trade News said recently in referring to the need to secure the largest possible amount of wheat from the Canadian West to relieve food shortage:

"The hope must be that growers in the Canadian West will respond to the urgency of the need, **BUT WE WOULD FEEL HAPPIER IF THEY WERE OFFERED A PRICE MORE NEARLY APPROACHING THE AMERICAN PARITY.**

"It is asking a lot of the Canadian grower to scrape his bins for wheat and, at the same time, accept 55 to 60 cents a bushel less than his brother farmer on the other side of the border. This is one of the anomalies of control."

A LOST PRICE CAN NEVER BE REGAINED . . . BUT FURTHER LOSSES CAN BE STOPPED.

The British government has agreed to pay its own farmers \$2.00 for next year's crop; and the French government is now paying its farmers \$1.78 for this year's crop.

Yet a Canadian delegation in London recently claimed—as reported by the Canadian Press,—that **YOU WILL BE SATISFIED WITH A MAXIMUM PRICE OF \$1.25 FOR YOUR WHEAT, BASIS NO. 1 NORTHERN, FORT WILLIAM.**

What if world prices go higher next year?

Will you be satisfied with \$1.25, when OTHER NATIONS' FARMERS WILL BE GETTING MUCH HIGHER PRICES?

Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are strongly in favour of a healthy FLOOR price for wheat, but they firmly believe that prairie farmers should get prices equal to those received by other nations' farmers.

THINK THIS OVER Prairie Farmers. DO MORE THAN THINK — ACT — PROTEST — AND PROTEST LOUDLY AND LONG to the powers that be, until you get justice and equality of prices.

THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE